FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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JARUZELSKI DECLARES MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND

Speech Reported

AU131159 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] In a speech delivered this morning over radio, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, said that [words indistinct] openly striving to seize power, a 13 December decree of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic introduced martial law in the country. A military Council of National Salvation has been set up. Military commissars, representatives of the authorities have been appointed with the right to inform the organs of the state administration about [words indistinct] the ministries and municipalities. They have been given the right to relieve officials from responsible posts who do not fulfill their obligations. A decision has been taken to inform the extremist leaders of Solidarity and also of the illegal anti-socialist organizations [words indistinct] and those responsible for the political and socioeconomical order in Poland. Among them are [words indistinct]. The government is consistently struggling to set up a national front of accord and to unite all patriotic forces of the people in the name of saving Poland.

He called for the introduction of order and calm in the country so that the national economy can run normally and that confidence in and respect for the state organs and power can be restored. Jaruzelski called on a rallying of the party ranks -- the leading power of society -- which is consistently struggling to strengthen and further build socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

He emphasized that the Polish people highly value the friendship of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and also their fraternal assistance. Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, will remain an unbreakable link of the socialist community.

Commentary Backs Moves

AU131110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Unidentified commentary on situation in Poland]

[Text] As I have already said, Polish radio this morning broadcast an appeal by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Our fatherland is in danger, Jaruzelski said in the appeal: Demonstrations of protest have became a norm in our life and the cases of terror and attacks against party members have not been rare. During the last few months the government has been confronted with tremendous (?difficulties) and unfortunately, our state has become an arena of political struggle. All this, as was stressed in the appeal, [words indistinct] misery and hunger. (?As the appeal says, in order) to block the attempts of the adventurers to provoke a confrontation, Gen Jaruzelski issued an order declaring martial law. Power is being undertaken by a military Council of National Salvation, the only task of which is to protect the country's constitutional order.

The appeal also stresses the proposals and attempts to achieve a national accord which were rejected. Thus, this measure is determined as a basic step toward the last extreme possibility which should start bringing the country out of the crisis.

I think we have to agree with this formulation.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ARRIVES; TALKS BEGIN 11 DEC

ADN Reports Arrival

LD111455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] [no dateline received] The special flight carrying Chancellor of the Federal German Republic Helmut Schmidt -- a Boeing-707 of the Bundesluftwaffe -- landed at the GDR airport of Berlin-Schoenefeld at 1450 today.

The welcoming party at the airport included, in addition to Erich Honecker: Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Comittee, member of the GDR State Council; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and head of the office of the chairman of the GDR State Council; Dr Alexander Schalck-Golodowski, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG; Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, head of the Press Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Ambassador Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is accompanied by Federal Ministers Egon Franke and Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff; Minister of State Gunter Huonker; head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR Klaus Boelling; head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government Dr Kurt Becker; State Secretary Dr Dieter von Wuerzen; Permanent Secretary [Minsterialdirektor] Edgar Hirt; Permanent Secretary Guenther Meichsner; and Directors General Dr Hermann von Richthofen and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam.

Shortly after arrival, Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt entered a waiting car with the flags of the FRG federal chancellor and the chairman of the GDR State Council. The convoy with the other personalities from the two states then set out along the highway toward the guest residence, the Hubertusstock hunting lodge on Lake Werbellin, north of Berlin.

After a journey of about 1 and 1/2 hours, Erich Honecker and his guest arrived at the latter's residence in Hubertusstock on Lake Werbellin. The car with the two statesmen was given a motorcycle escort from the Finowfurt motorway junction. National People's Army guards of honor presented arms as the motorcade passed through the wrought iron gates and drew up to the hunting lodge, where the flag of the Federal Republic was raised.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt and their parties proceeded to the lodge entrance and entered the foyer where they were handed a welcoming drink. After they had seated themselves in the living room, Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt again gave the press, radio and television reporters an opportunity to take pictures and make recordings.

Erich Honecker is to have a further meeting with Helmut Schmidt this evening in the guest house of the Council of State at Doellnsee.

GDR's Meyer on Meeting

LD112014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- "We attach great political importance to the meeting between Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt here in the GDR," GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told journalists on Friday. "For us the focal point is the question of safeguarding and strengthening peace. It is a question of preserving and extending what has been achieved in Europe and in the relations between the two German states."

The spokesman pointed out that there is also great international attention on this meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt. This shows that an important contribution is expected of it to the East/West dialogue for the benefit of peace and detente. The many expressions of opinion voiced in other countries in advance of the meeting, and the interest of a large number of GDR and foreign journalists in this event are evidence of this.

Ambassador Meyer said that by Friday afternoon about 1,000 representatives of the GDR and foreign media from 37 countries, including the FRG, the USSR and other fraternal socialist states, the United States, France, Japan, and Britain have been accredited for the meeting.

It goes without saying that the GDR will do its best to provide them with good facilities for reporting on this important event.

Meyer Views First Talks

LD112226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2042 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer told journalists at the international press center tonight that the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt were marked by mutual respect and took place in a good atmosphere.

He regarded this as a positive prelude to meetings in which questions of safeguarding peace would certainly predominate. After all, there is at present no more serious a problem than safeguarding peace. It goes without saying that bilateral questions will also be discussed.

Ambassador Meyer pointed out that Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt had already met during the final stage of the European Security Conference in Helsinki as well as in Belgrade last year. There have also been several telephone conversations over the past few years. "Despite the aggravation of the international situation, the two top-ranking politicans have been in contact," the GDR spokesman said.

"Naturally, this has prepared the ground for today's meeting which, it is my impression, was marked by mutual respect and characterized by a good atmosphere."

The GDR spokesman told ADN that working people in GDR enterprises and institutions voice the unanimous opinion that the forthcoming talks between Erich Honecker and the federal chancellor are of importance for the two sides and also carry great international weight beyond the bilateral framework. Such talks are of benefit for the development of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for safeguarding peace and for disarmament.

The GDR spokesman announced that he and FRG Government Spokesman Kurt Becker will hold a joint press conference at the press center at Biesenthal on Lake Bogensee tomorrow at 1430 GMT.

DPA on Talks

LD112148 Hamburg DPA in German 2100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Werbellinsee, 11 Dec (DPA) -- On the first day of their talks on the Werbellinsee Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, have stressed their willingness to extend relations between the two German states and to contribute to securing peace in Europe and to stabilizing the international situation through cooperation.

This emerges from statements by the two government spokesmen, Kurt Becker (Bonn) and Wolfgang Meyer (East Berlin), on Friday evening following the first talks of the two statesmen in the Schorfheide north of Berlin in the GDR.

Already at the start of the 3-day intra-German summit meeting it is becoming clear that apart from East-West relations and disarmament policy the Bonn demand for an improvement for visits and contacts between the peoples of both states is in the foreground.

Apart from FRG Minister of State Gunter Huonker, East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel, a close friend of Honecker, was also present at the longer talk between the chancellor and the SED leader on Friday evening, according to reliable sources. Vogel plays a central role for the GDR questions dealing with humanitarian affairs such as the exchange of prisoners and family reunions.

Unofficial reports from the Bonn delegation stressed the chancellor's intention of also raising the reverses in intra-German relations with all openness and without any glossing over. The Federal Government considers among these especially the fact of the minimum rate of exchange for Western visitors to the GDR being raised a year ago. The chancellor made clear before the summit meeting that Bonn is persevering for a reduction in the minimum rate of exchange.

Government Spokesman Kurt Becker said after the first talks that the dialogue with Honecker is of great importance to Schmidt in the face of the still problematic international situation. Schmidt is taking part in the summit talks fully aware that both leaderships should find out in what fields they can make joint efforts to stabilize peace in Europe.

GDR spokesman Meyer emphasized the aim of preserving and securing peace. It is a matter of preserving and expanding that which has been achieved in Europe and in the relations between the two German states.

In the more than hour-long car trip from Schoenefeld Airport near East Berlin to the chancellor's residence in castle Hubertus-Stock, Schmidt and Honecker had their first talk on world economic problems. It was further reported from Schmidt's delegation that many subjects were broached and reminiscences of their youth exchanged during the "very relaxed conversation." A road sign pointing to Warsaw sparked off a discussion about the situation in Poland. Government circles emphasized, in connection with the latest sharp statement on Poland by the TASS news agency, the Bonn point of view on the necessity for the greatest restraint and noninterference. At the same time, the fundamental view was emphasized that Poland must settle its own problems. The chancellor recently told this to the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, in Bonn.

According to a report from Schmidt's delegation, the chancellor waved to several hundred people in Eichhorst and Finowfurt villages during the drive to the Werbellinsee. They were standing at the side of the road watching the two politicians pass. Children also waved at the column of cars.

Both delegations emphasized the good and relaxed atmosphere at the start of the talks. "The chancellor's first impression was very agreeable," it was said in Schmidt's entourage. GDR spokesman Meyer spoke of a positive start marked by mutual respect."

FRG's Becker on First Talks

LD121134 Hamburg DPA in German 0935 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Werbellinsee, 12 Dec (DPA) -- In a first detailed discussion between the two of them on Friday evening Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker affirmed the intention to improve "neighbourly relations" between the two German states and stressed their "strong interest" in the success of the American-Soviet negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe which have begun in Geneva.

This was stated by the Bonn Government Spokesman Kurt Becker after the chancellor's 4 and 1/2 hour talk with the SED chief in the GDR Council of State guest house at Doellnsee in Schorfheide north of Berlin. The chancellor and Honecker said after the meeting that they are satisfied with the couse of talk. According to Becker, Schmidt described the atmosphere of the talk as relaxed and easy.

Becker said that the most of the private talk between Schmidt and Honecker on Friday evening was taken up with disarmament policy. He said that other topics were the world political situation, world economic problems and economic cooperation between the two German states as well as problems in the intra-German relationship.

With regard to this set of questions Becker said that the problems in the relationship between the two German states had been discussed with both sides being at pains "to improve neighborly relations." Schmidt and Honecker agreed on Friday evening to continue discussing these topics during their private talk on Saturday afternoon. Parallel to this further round of talks between the two leaders there is to be a meeting between the federal minister for intra-German relations, Egon Franke, and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Becker said that they will emphasize individual questions of the neighborly relationship. Likewise, at this time, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff and GDR economics expert Guenter Mittag intend to deepen the economic issues broached by Schmidt and Honecker.

Becker said that at the center of the discussion of disarmament policy between Schmidt and Honecker on Friday evening were the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons. Schmidt and Honecker expressed equal strong interest in their success. Becker said that discussion of disarmament policy extended to many aspects and occupied the majority of the private talk. Apart from medium-range arms, the SALT process and the confidence- and security-building measures being discussed at the CSCE conference in Madrid were also touched upon. Another topic was mutual troop reduction in central Europe and the MBFR talks in Vienna.

Becker said that during their exchange of views on the development of the world economy Schmidt and Honecker dealt in particular with the situation of the European community on the one hand and of the east European Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the other. Schmidt and Honecker spoke about the possibilities of cooperation with the aim of overcoming economic difficulties.

In connection with the world political situation, the two statesmen discussed above all the crisis centers in Africa, Central America, the Middle East and the situation in Europe.

TALKS CONTINUE; SPEECHES, TOASTS 12 DEC

'Large Measure of Agreement'

LD121156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived shortly before 0900 GMT at the State Council guest house at Lake Doelln for the start of the official talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and himself. He was welcomed by Erich Honecker and conducted to the conference room. Many GDR and foreign journalists crowded round the rectangular conference table on which were displayed the state emblems of the GDR and FRG, took pictures and turned their microphones to the two statesmen. Erich Honecker once again bade "good morning" to everybody and asked his guests how they were. The talk dwelled on the charming scenery around Lake Doelln and on local agriculture with its Gross-Schoenebeck producers' cooperative which the convoy of cars had passed on its drive to the guest house.

Participants in the talks between the two statesmen are on the GDR side Dr Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Dr Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, Kurt Nier, and Ewald Moldt; and on the FRG side Egon Franke, Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Gunter Huonker, Klaus Boelling, Dr Dieter von Wuerzen and experts of both sides.

Before meeting Helmut Schmidt, Erich Honecker this morning talked to GDR and FRG journalists at the guest house on Lake Doelln. Asked whether he expected concrete agreements to be reached Erich Honecker said: First one must talk about the entire complex of questions and it is already definite that there is a large measure of agreement on the question of peace.

Asked about other subjects of the negotiations the general secretary and State Council chairman said: For me the questions at the forefront are arms limitation and disarmament in the strategic sphere -- matters which concern the big powers. This means making a contribution to the success of the Geneva negotiations and in this context of course also to other problems on the agenda in Vienna and Geneva.

The first official talk between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt and the other representatives of the two states ended at midday after 3 hours. Federal Chancellor Schmidt returned to his residence at Schloss Hubertusstock. Afterwards the two statesmen went for a long walk through the snow-covered woods surrounding the guest house and Lake Doelln. They then went to the luncheon which the secretary general and State Council chairman is giving in honor of his guests.

Honecker Luncheon Speech

LD121422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee made the following speech at the luncheon in honor of Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt at midday today, Saturday:

Dear Federal Chancellor, gentlemen:

Permit me to cordially welcome you and the gentlemen of your party once again to the GDR and to wish you a pleasant stay.

Our meeting is taking place at a time when the international situation has become visibly more complicated and aggravated. At this time of increased tension it is important that all those who bear political responsibility should act resolutely and with prudence so as to live up to the fundamental interests of the people in a life of peace and security.

There can be nothing more important than the preservation of peace. The dialogue between East and West is more necessary and valuable than ever especially now when any false step would be disastrous. I believe that by our meeting we can make a constructive contribution to this dialogue. We are not dreamers but realists.

Yesterday and today we discussed freely and frankly our positions on the crucial questions of our time. In certain spheres, some of essential significance, we were able to note agreement. I am thinking above all of the view that there is no feasible alternative to the policy of safeguarding peace and detente. But there are also differences of views. These concern for instance the answer to the question concerning the causes of the aggravated international tension and the way to safeguard peace.

Unfortunately the present world situation gives cause for concern. Openly declared aims of replacing cooperation by confrontation and of declaring a general rejection of the policy of detente, harbor serious dangers for international security and the peaceful life together of the states.

As is known the GDR has pointed out even before the Brussels NATO decision of 1979 regarding the stationing of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe that this will exacerbate the situation. After all, this is not a case of counterarming but of advance arming which would destroy the existing approximate military parity and further heat up the arms race. The continuation of this course would have grave consequences. Does anyone wish to deny that this can be in the interest of the citizens of neither the GDR nor the FRG? Indeed, it is directed against the interests of all peoples who have a right to a life in secure peace.

In conformity with the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to your country, Mr Federal Chancellor, has again put forward proposals which may point the way forward on the path of peace.

International public opinion rightly looks expectantly toward the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe which began in Geneva a few days ago. But the opening of these negotiations is not by itself a guarantee of a good result. There is no reason for such an assumption if only because the "zero solution" offered by the United States, looked at properly, amounts to a minus solution to the disadvantage of the USSR and our defensive alliance. We would like to voice our expectations that this question, which is of such importance for the fate of the European Continent, will be approached objectively so that a solution acceptable to both sides which meets the principle of equality and equal security can be looked for and found.

Since this goal is close to our hearts it is difficult to understand that the offer of the USSR has so far been rejected, an offer according to which both sides are to refrain from stationing and modernizing existing nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe as long as the negotiations continue.

It will be remembered that, in case of agreement on this being reached, Leonid Brezhnev has held out the prospect of further unilateral steps as an advance concession and token of good will by the USSR. They are to contribute to getting closer to that lower level which should be achieved at the negotiations.

It will be remembered that the idea of a moratorium has been considered useful by various quarters in the past. Strictly speaking the proposal of internationally outlawing the first use of nuclear weapons should also be acceptable to anyone firmly determined to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear war.

I think that one should not play with arbitrary figures, and not use arithmetical tricks to deceive the peoples about the tremendous dangers of nuclear war.

In view of the already existing potential of destruction it is a question of no more and no less than the fate of hundreds of millions of people, literally of the life or death of the peoples.

The world does not need long-term armament programs, decisions about the neutron weapon or concepts of limited nuclear wars. What is needed is to find ways and solutions with a sense of responsibility, determination and a constructive spirit, which meet the peoples' desire for lasting peace and a happy life. What matters is the political will to tackle the problems of our time in this way.

Mr Federal Chancellor!

During visits to other states I have gained much insight into the life of other peoples. It is understood everywhere that the existence of two mutually independent German states, which maintain peaceful good-neighborly relations in accordance with international norms, is of great importance for the solution of mankind's principle concern -- peace.

I know that you agree with me that relations between the GDR and the FRG are of not inconsiderable importance for the overall situation in Europe. In this respect too the interests of peace are paramount.

Only what serves peace can also be of benefit for people. Good-neighborly relations cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles. We cannot disconnect ourselves from world politics but we can, each in his own way, render an essential contribution to improving the international climate, especially to stabilizing peace in Europe.

Our talks yesterday and today have confirmed that on the whole we have made considerable progress in developing our mutual relations. Only someone who disregards what things looked like 10 years ago and what obstacles had to be overcome can belittle what has been achieved. To be sure, not all expectations have been fulfilled. There are still many mortgages and doctrines from the past which hamper further progress.

The most important point now is to preserve what has been achieved and to create the prerequisites for advancing further under peaceful conditions. Naturally, between the GDR and the FRG there can be only such relations as are internationally customary between sovereign, independent, equal states. This is a requirement of strict mutual respect of sovereignty and independence.

You and I, Mr Federal Chancellor, belong to a generation which knows at first hand the sufferings of World War II which was unleashed from German soil. There must never again be such a tragedy for the peoples. That is why neither contrary political notions nor differences of opinion on many questions must prevent us from contributing to the best of our ability and conscience to peace, mankind's greatest treasure.

There is no doubt that we have reached a historic turning point. The question is: Will it be possible to bannish war from the lives of the peoples and to make peace secure for the present and future generations, or will it be permitted that tensions increase further and mankind runs the risk of being plunged into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe?

In our view any meeting of statesmen aware of their responsibility and inspired by the desire for peace, any step toward cooperation and detente is of value in this situation. In this spirit, Mr Federal Chancellor, I regard our talks as a useful contribution to a policy guided by the principles of peace, common sense and humanity.

The GDR and the FRG, situated as they are in the heart of Europe on the dividing line of the two world systems and the two military coalitions, have a particular need for peace and detente. At the same time, mindful of the lessons of history, they bear a great responsibility that no war should ever again emanate from German soil. Both states have every reason to work with all their strength to ensure the normalization of the world political situation and that disarmament and the continuation of detente will become a determining tendency of the eighties.

Whatever differences in political and social respects may exist between our states, we cannot and must not evade this responsibility to the peoples of Europe and history. Many statements by you, Mr Federal Chancellor, and our present talks strengthen my conviction that you share this view.

Our meeting provides an opportunity for discussing how the GDR and FRG can make a concrete contribution to the active safeguarding of peace. That is why we attach a great importance to this exchange of views and are prepared to continue it. If political detente is buttressed by military detente, much is possible.

Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, gentlemen, We are determined to continue consistently our policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, for the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Our proposals of how the comprehensive normalization of our mutual relations can be achieved on the basis of the existing agreements and treaties in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act are known. At the same time, we proceed from the premise that the FRG too continues to be interested in a positive development of our mutual relations. We shall examine all pertinent proposals and ideas from your side with good will.

Let us raise our glasses to the success of our efforts in helping to preserve and expand the fruits of peace and peaceful cooperation. To your personal good health, Mr Federal Chancellor, to the good health of all those present here. To the good health of the citizens of the GDR and the FRG!

Schmidt Luncheon Speech

LD121932 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 12 Dec 81

["Text" of speech by Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, at luncheon given by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, at Doellnsee 12 December]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA) -- Dear Herr General Secretary, ladies and gentlemen. First I should like to thank you, on behalf of my delegation also, that we are able to meet one another in this countryside, in the heart of the Uckermark which was extolled by the chemist's son from Neuruppin, Theodor Fontane, for talks which are being observed with various expectations by all Germans in the GDR and in the FRG.

I am aware that these expectations are largely determined by feeling and not only by commonsense. Commonsense tells us that in our talks we cannot move mountains. But we can make an honest attempt, in a still difficult international situation, at making some progress in the arduous process of improving relations between our states.

The Germans with you and with us became realists long ago. They know and hail the fact that since the first meetings between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph in Erfurt and in Kassel more than a decade ago it has been possible to agree on much between our governments which has helped cohesion between the people. We have thus also been able to contribute considerably toward detente in Europe.

What we have since then, what we, especially since the signing of the treaty on the bases of our relations with one another, have been able to create, seems to many to be a matter of course but it is -- measured against the obstacles to be overcome -- something which is exceedingly positive. This policy, which also makes an important contribution to a definite European peace policy, can only be realized because the two German states are at pains to balance their interests.

This will continue. Neither will be allowed to make excessive demands on the other. Each will have to be aware at all times of the fact that there are differences between the political, economic and state systems in the GDR and the FRG. Here nothing can or should be blurred or harmonized. But everyone also knows that Germans on both sides have a particular obligation to peace which we -- by acting responsibly -- have as it were to show to the citizens.

This obligation falls on us above all for two reasons. We, as Kurt Schumacher said shortly after the war, have to do everything in order for the horrors of the past never to be repeated. The other reason is that at a time when people on both sides are moved by deep concern for the preservation of peace, we have to do everything in our surely limited power to hold on to, preserve and consolidate what has been achieved.

Moreover, we must add to the network of treaties and agreements between our two states something that, after serious setbacks and disappointments, now gives hope, which gives the Germans here in the GDR and in the FRG tangible prospects -- I mean "tangible" in the literal and also in the figurative sense of the word.

I have said on several occasions, the last time to the German lower house, that you, Herr General Secretary, and I want to hold our talk without preconditions. This was the way it began yesterday evening. Each is free in these 3 days to touch on all the issues occupying or burdening him. You and I both know that we have been given considerable shared responsibility for safeguarding peace in Europe. But our talks do not serve an abstract peace. They have to be geared toward the need to develop the German-German dialogue with efforts for sincerity and constancy in the direction shown us in Article 1 of the basic treaty. It reads:

"The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic shall develop normal good-neighborly relations with one another on the basis of equal rights."

Honesty requires that it be stated that we are still far from this goal. We are still far from merely sensible, neighborly relations -- and this is a very much more modest way of putting it.

We are not getting lost in dreams but if you, Herr General Secretary, and I myself, independent of one another stated publicly 2 years ago that never again could a war be allowed to emanate from German soil, then there was something very important in speaking the same elementary guideline at the same time without discussing it beforehand. From this insight, which is connected with the foundations of our relations and with the foundations of a European order of peace, it is simple logic that actions must follow which will create more trust, more normality and more naturalness in future dealings with one another.

In order to overcome obstacles still existing between us, in the interest of and in favor of people, we should utilize the opportunities given us by the basic treaty with strength and imagination. In the preamble to this treaty we stated that there are differences of principle between us on the question of one nation. You yourself some time ago spoke in your way on the principle of one nation. I am deeply convinced that the concept of one nation is still alive among all Germans.

We are unable to agree on the fundamental question of one nation. But already in 1972 the two sides noted in the preamble of the basic treaty that the national question exists -- a view endorsed by the parliaments of the two sides. You know my duty to the basic law which is derived from the oath of office and from conviction. But having said that, I do not wish to cast doubt at all on the GDR's statehood and sovereignty.

Herr General Secretary, on 1 August 1975 we both appended our signature to the document which since then has been called the Helsinki Final Act. But Helsinki does not mean that the process begun there by the responsible political leaders with the help of diplomats has come to a halt. On the contrary, all the signatory states thus set themselves the task of making the Helsinki document of the CSCE in all its parts the guideline of their real action.

It is the responsibility of governments and diplomats to search, at the present CSCE review conference in Madrid, for compromises which are not mere formulas. Mere formulas soon would be discovered by your citizens and ours as well as by all of Europe. Under the twofold roof of the basic treaty and the Helsinki Final Act it is and remains for the future a challenge to the governments of the two German states to find more and new common ground, to make more encounters possible. This is true for all Europeans! Therefore, the Germans here and at home must not stand apart!

We cannot overcome today the border which separates us. But the spirit of true detente and real neighborliness must be credible also at the border between the two German states. You once said, Herr General Secretary, that before World War II many encounters and contacts took place between the peoples in Europe, yet despite that the catastrophe, dreadful for others and for the Germans, occurred. Yes, that is correct. Because of that the two German states in the two alliances to which they belong must help actively to lower tensions, to avoid confrontations and to overcome possible conflicts already in the early stages through sensible compromises.

Our meeting is taking place during a difficult world situation. Confidence in the future is upset. Uncertainties exist on both sides. We note with great concern that new Soviet medium-range missiles carrying three warheads each are changing the military balance between West and East. We are convinced that it is possible to reestablish equilibrium also without Western counterarming -- namely through arms limitation and through disarmament. Therefore the United States of America has proposed at the negotiations started in Geneva recently that both sides dispense totally with medium-range missles.

In these negotiations, which directly or indirectly effect all Europeans, we Germans have no special role. But because the devastating World War II started from German soil, we Germans cannot and must not confine ourselves to the role of interested spectators. As loyal members of our respective alliances, to which we and you belong out of conviction, we must bring to bear our historic experiences and insights as well as the worries of the peoples in the two German states. The Federal Government has done this in the early stages of the Geneva negotiations and this will continue to remain our policy.

In this spirit I had long talks with General Secretary Brezhnev some 3 weeks ago. Our common denominator was the worry about peace. A few days before the start of the Geneva negotiations I was able to expound not only the great hopes place by the Federal Government in these negotiations but also the honest motives of our U.S. allies. It was shown once again that in difficult times it is necessary to talk to each other and to listen to each other. Today I can say with great satisfaction that these talks have met with lively agreement in both West and East. Dialogue among those who have to carry responsibility is a categoric necessity.

The two German states too have begun this dialogue on peace and security. The talks between our foreign ministers, Herr Genscher and Herr Fischer, have helped us to get to know better the motives and practical considerations. I should also like to emphasize the exchange of views between your experts and ours on the decisively important subject of arms limitation. We would be most interested in intensifying these contacts and have them deal with concrete tasks as much as possible.

Yet we do not cherish illusions. There are big, difficult, unsolved problems: the limitation of strategic arms; the limitation of conventional arms; Afghanistan; southern Africa; the Middle East etc. Dialogue and moderation are elements which lead to solving these problems. Today peace can be safeguarded only with one another, not against one another. The Federal Government aims at a comprehensive political security partnership in which the states in West and East, in north and south cooperate to maintain peace.

Recently the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin was praised. Such praise is justified. The agreement has stabilized the situation in central Europe. It is real progress and the Federal Government -- actually superfluous to say so -- knows itself to be obligated to the strict adherence and full application of the Quadripartite Agreement.

But I cannot conceal from you, Herr General Secretary, at the hour in which we arrive in the GDR with the will to cooperate, that the measures which you adopted in October last year are preying heavily also and especially on the mind of the Berliners.

My friend Herbert Wehner said last week that, looking ahead to our meeting today, after a certain disruption of the active dialogue we should start to actually practice certain things which would help relations between our states and thus the peoples in the two countries. This expresses the quite realistic expectations on our talks which the citizens in the FRG attach to our meeting. In this realistic spirit, Federal President Karl Carstens, has asked me to give you, Herr General Secretary, his regards which I have the pleasure to convey to you.

In his "Journeys Through Mark Brandenburg", Theodore Fontane wrote this sentence: "It seems as if all the world, also in days of yore, likes the melodious sound of the name Werbellin...." You and I, Herr General Secretary, know very well that at this meeting we cannot undertake too much or presume too much. If we succeed in achieving a little more matter-of-factness, a little more effort at sensible neighborliness and finally at goodneighborliness, if we succeed in translating this into political action, then Werbellinsee and Schorfheide may perhaps become a special memory in the minds of the citizens of the two German states.

Herr General Secretary, I raise my glass to your well-being, to the well-being of all Germans and to our joint peace."

Talks Resume

LD121816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Shortly after 1630 Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt met again for talks at the State Council guest house.

Many foreign and domestic journalists again squeezed into the conference room this afternoon where the official talks between both sides had started in the morning in order to photograph and film the two statesmen.

Meyer, Becker on Talks

LD121914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- At an international press conference this afternoon GDR spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer reviewed the opening statement which Erich Honecker made at the start of his official talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Lake Doellnsee this morning.

At the start of the first round of talks, Erich Honecker expressed his sure expectation that the talks would be constructive, further the basic cause of peace and benefit the further normalization of the relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. There was no more urgent imperative of realism and reason than to do everything to ensure peace. Peace must be no mere interval between wars. It must become the norm in international life.

Erich Honecker added that this applied above all to our European continent which had long been an area of tensions and aggressive adventures to the detriment of the people. The GDR and the FRG bear a particularly high responsibility for peace. Across all differences both German states must make a maximum contribution to safeguard peace.

The development of normal relations between both German states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the State Council chairman said, is of great importance not only for their citizens but also for the general situation in Europe. They can only be relations which are internationally customary between sovereign, independent and equal states.

The GDR spokesman said that the State Council chairman then discussed the international situation which he described as worrying. He pointed out that since the end of World War II peace has never been as threatened as it is today. The GDR is fully accepting the truly historic responsibility and, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, will spare no effort in order to prevent a nuclear war and avoid the danger of its start.

Erich Honecker then said that he did not think he was mistaken in assuming that both sides, regardless of their different views on the causes of the rapid deterioration in the international situation, are seeking ways to preserve detente and not to allow a return to the cold war. The GDR side feels fortified in this assumption by the course of the federal chancellor's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn and the intention then expressed by the FRG to help ease international tensions and preserve detente.

The GDR spokesman said that Erich Honecker pointed out that the GDR and the FRG have officially welcomed the opening of USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. In this connection he expressed his great appreciation of the personal part played by the federal chancellor in arranging the talks. Regarding NATO's attempt to achieve by what is called "arms modernization" a military-strategic superiority, the GDR State Council chairman remarked that it did not produce greater security for nations but created the danger of mankind's self-destruction.

The SED Central Committee general secretary then emphasized that the socialist states favor a genuine zero solution in the matter of nuclear arms and added: "Europe does not need to become a Hiroshima. If one favors a genuine zero option then one must free our continent from all types of nuclear weapons, be they of intermediate or tactical range, which are designated for use in Europe. As long as this ideal zero solution is not a reality, compromises acceptable to both sides are needed which can avert the worst."

The State Council chairman begged the FRG federal chancellor to exert the appropriate influence on the Reagan administration in the interests of all Germans in east and west, south and north, in the interests of Europeans and in the interests of mankind. The general secretary emphatically appealed to the federal chancellor not to tie his fate to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe but rather to tie it to the hope of the nations that the production and deployment of these weapons will be out of the question. If, in spite of the concrete proposals by the Soviet Union and her allies, the U.S. shows no readiness to achieve real results in the negotiations, then the dual decision adopted by NATO in Brussels is even less justified.

The implementation of NATO's Brussels decision, Erich Honecker said in his opening statement, then makes it much more difficult to achieve an understanding. The situation in Europe then becomes much more dangerous than it already is. But the deployment of new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles affects not only the situation in Europe but also relations between both German states. Good neighborliness cannot thrive in the shadow of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. The treaty system that has been created is too precious to be jeopardized. It forms the political basis for a broad network of mutually beneficial relations between East and West and between the GDR and the FRG.

Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer said that the GDR State Council chairman called emphatically for a positive contribution by both German states to safeguarding peace and disarmament. In his view this is the central point of the exchange of views without excluding other questions. Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the GDR and the FRG will act together when mankind's highest good, peace, is at stake.

GDR spokesman Meyer said that the general secretary and State Council chairman in conclusion devoted a large part of his statement to bilateral questions in GDR-FRG relations. Over 10 years of detente, Erich Honecker emphasized, had led to a profound change in GDR-FRG relations. He said: "In agreement with our allies, who adopt a positive attitude to our present meeting, I can state that the GDR is ready to take further steps with you to normalize relations between both German states."

Erich Honecker recalled that both German states had long agreed that they are subjects of international law. The FRG should draw the inescapable practical conclusions.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR does not pursue a policy of linkage and prior conditions, a policy of leaving out open questions. Nor can one accept the argument that these basic questions are "differing views of the legal position."

The point is: the relations between sovereign states are governed by international law.

It is essential for the climate between the two German states that both sides accept without qualification the principle of noninterference both in their bilateral relations and in the relations with third states.

The general secretary described the refusal to respect the GDR's citizenship as a constant source of strain and disturbance in their relations. Contrary to international law, this refusal denies the GDR's personal sovereignty. Two German states exist so there are citizens of the FRG and citizens of the GDR. GDR citizenship is not subject to negotiations. It exists and the FRG is expected to respect it without reservation.

The GDR, Erich Honecker said, thinks the time has come to turn the permanent missions into embassies and to exchange ambassadors. This is an important step toward normalizing relations.

The joint frontier commission has done useful work and should continue it on the Elbe sector. There is every reason to settle the question of the frontier on the Elbe on lines beneficial to both sides. The State Council chairman pointed out that the settlement of the frontier on the Elbe will clear the way for the conclusion of other agreements which have been largely negotiated already.

The State Council chairman told his partner in the talks that the GDR favors expanding political relations and that positive things have been done in this field. The GDR favors deepening the political dialogue with the FRG by working meetings of the foreign ministers, regular consultations on political questions on the level of foreign ministries, the establishment of official parliamentary contacts between the People's Chamber and the Federal Lower House and further reciprocal official visits on the level of ministers and state secretaries. Other questions are the misuse of the transit agreement, the expansion of trade relations to mutual benefit and the conclusion of an agreement in the science and technology field. In conclusion Erich Honecker said: "In view of the problems which still persist between our two states, it was right on your part to tell the public that illusions are hardly a substitute for realities. But given goodwill on both sides, gradual progress can be made. We are ready for it."

Speaking to the hundreds of journalists from all over the world, Ambassador Meyer initially invited government spokesman Becker to speak after the opening of the press conference. The latter gave information in accord with an agreement, as he said, between Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker as to the contents of their meeting on Friday evening where no one else was present.

Becker said that in this talk they discussed four subjects. First, the talk dealt with the world political situation and the various international crisis spots. Second, central points of disarmament were dealt with and reconsidered. There was a special concern with the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. Both statesmen expressed equally strong interest in the success of these talks.

Third, as Becker said, questions of the economic situation were discussed, initially on the world economic situation and then on CEMA and the EEC.

Finally, the talk was concerned with bilateral questions. Becker pointed to the mutual effort to try and improve the neighborly relations which had emerged. Talk on this question was being continued this afternoon.

Answering journalists' questions, the GDR spokesman said that Erich Honecker had made proposals in the opening talk which could be taken as a program for a constructive contribution of both German states to peace and disarmament.

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According to this both states should support the following with all their strength: serious and substantial negotiations between the USSR and the United States on questions of medium-range nuclear weapons so that tangible results could be achieved in the shortest possible time; agreement on a moratorium for the period of the Geneva negotiations on stationing new missiles in Europe, corresponding to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal: the banning of the neutron weapon -- in this connection Erich Honecker recalled that the GDR had introduced the draft of a convention in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the introduction of a declaration outlawing a frist strike capability in nuclear weapons as had been suggested by the Soviet Union in the 36th UN General Assembly; and the continuation of the SALT process.

Further proposed were: the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe through the Madrid meeting; the working out of a first agreement at the Vienna negotiations leaving out questions which could not be settled; the preparation of the second UN special conference on disarmament through the Geneva committee, above all on ceasing all nuclear weapons tests; the banning of the neutron weapon, of chemical and radiological weapons as well as increasing the guarantees of security for nuclear-free states. The State Council chairman proposed consultations be held on all these questions at the appropriat level, for example on the level of foreign ministers and their deputies.

GDR television asked Ambassador Meyer for further information on what possibilities existed for the two German states to make a concrete contribution to peace and disarmament in parallel. The GDR spokesman said that Erich Honecker had proposed that serious and substantial negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva be promoted. Both sides could support the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union for the period of the Geneva negotiations; a banning of the neutron bomb; the outlawing of nuclear arms; the continuation of the SALT talks and the calling of a European security conference.

Erich Honecker had suggested consultations on all levels on these questions, such as at the level of foreign ministers and their deptuies. Kurt Becker added that the two statesmen had talked in detail about this problem in their private talk on the previous day. There was agreement that, in spite of differences in the details, both sides favor disarmament in Europe, nuclear disarmament and a balance on the lowest possible level. He described it as the purpose of the talks to consider, with regard to the present international situation, of what a common policy and common action could consist.

In answer to a GDR journalist, Becker said that there were fundamental differences in specific questions such as nuclear-free zones.

Answering the question of a correspondent of the Indian news agency PTI on what was meant by the balance of interest between both states, mentioned by the chancellor, Becker quoted the agreements and treaties already in existence. That which has been achieved has been possible only because there have been compromises in the various questions without either side having to abandon its principles.

Ambassador Meyer recalled on the same question the proposals of Erich Honecker that both states work for progress in securing peace and disarmament by parallel actions.

GDR spokesman Wolfgang Meyer said in answer to a question on economic relations, that the GDR was doing business with 6,000 firms in the FRG, among them 4,500 small and medium-sized enterprises. This has been expressly recognized and welcomed by the FRG side. It was in the interest of both sides to achieve a long-term agreement in the field of financing sepcifically the further development of relations in this field.

The GDR spokesman said in answer to the same questioner that compromises were possible in the solution of many problems. "One cannot ignore GDR citizenship, for it exists. It is a matter of respect and in this field there is indeed quite a lot left to do."

In reply to another question on disarmament, GDR spokesman Wolfgang Meyer said that NATO's dual decision had played a large part in the dialogue between the two leading politicians and therefore also in the remarks by the GDR State Council chairman. This dual decision was a major issue for Europe. Erich Honecker had pointed out that if it were implemented, NATO would have a superiority on the order of 1 and 1/2 times in nuclear delivery systems in Europe. It should be borne in mind that the new U.S. nuclear missiles are strategic weapons. With an early warning time of 5-6 minutes, the strategic situation would radically change. The new U.S. missiles could reach targets on USSR territory but the Soviet missiles, which are sited in support of NATO's decision, do not reach U.S. territory. So it is clearly a matter of creating what is called a first strike capacity no matter under what pretext these weapons are to be deployed.

In answer to the question of an FRG journalist on what was meant by the statement of the GDR spokesman that the implementation of the NATO dual decision could have serious consequences on the relations between the two German states and that in the implementation of this resolution the European system of treaties should not be endangered, the ambassador answered that the dual decision had to be seen in the overall European framework. Its implementation would create a most serious situation. It can be assumed that both sides are quite aware of that.

A FRG television reporter wanted to know whether in the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt questions of travel had also been discussed. Ambassador Meyer said that the federal chancellor had brought up the subject but that it had not been discussed further.

State Secretary Becker said in answer to the question of the representative of this television station whether a reciprocal visit by Erich Honecker in the FRG had been discussed, that the questioner put him in a difficult situation. One did not want to anticipate the end of the talks, but he was convinced that the political leadership of the FRG would be pleased to see the State Council chairman in the FRG at any time.

An Austrian journalist asked whether there were concrete proposals concerning the GDR suggestion on a working meeting of the foreign ministers of both states. FRG Government spokesman Kurt Becker said that this question had not been dealt with in detail. Both foreign ministers were already meeting at the United Nations. In addition, the letter from Genscher to the GDR foreign minister, which had been handed over by Federal Minister Franke, was also part of this.

At the end of the press conference Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer quoted a passage from Erich Honecker's opening speech which said: "From your comments, Herr Federal Chancellor, I was able to see that we agree on many questions which have been dealt with so far, but that there are many others where this is not the case. But let us not be discouraged to approach one another further by this. We have solved difficult questions in the past. We will also solve difficult questions in the future. Of decisive importance is the fact that we have resolved to preserve that which has been achieved and to add more."

ADN Notes Schmidt Statement

LD122114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- After the statement by Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, FRG State Secretary Becker described the opening statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the talks in the state council guest house at Lake Doellnsee. Helmut Schmidt began by expressing thanks for the cordial welcome in the GDR.

FRG spokesman Becker said that Federal Chancellor Schmidt took a very positive view of the visit to the FRG by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev. He pointed out how important it is for leading statesmen to see each other more often. Federal Chancellor Schmidt made it clear that the present meeting in the GDR has generally met with great approval in the West. A passage to this effect is contained in the recent NATO communique. In the federal chancellor's view, the most important thing for both sides is that the disarmament talks between the USSR and the U.S. resume again.

The federal chancellor pointed out that the world powers are not the only ones to decide on disarmament. "We too have a voice," Helmut Schmidt said. He then dealt with the question of the military balance. The federal chancellor belives that military preponderance represents a great danger but says that the U.S. does not possess a military preponderance. If this were the case he does not wish to associate himself with such a policy. Helmut Schmidt, Becker said, wants both German states to support disarmament.

Kurt Becker said that in his talk with Erich Honecker, the federal chancellor expressly noted the autonomy and sovereignty of the GDR as a matter of course. Dealing with recent German history, he emphasized that no war must ever again start from German soil. He attached importance to stating that he and Erich Honecker -- in no way prearranged -- had expressly said so already 2 years ago.

The chancellor emphasized that the Federal Government was resolved to meet with goodwill everyone who worked for peace and security in Europe. In the chancellor's view, the economic situation recalled the twenties. There was a danger that the recession could cause some states to shift the burden onto others. In the FRG economic development was not quite as bad as in some other countries; but the number of unemployed was definitely too high. The federal chancellor recalled that the FRG has concluded an economic agreement with the USSR. Political motives have been in the foreground. These considerations also play a part in regard to an agreement to be concluded with the GDR. The federal chancellor expressed thanks for the GDR's accommodating attitude in the supply to West Berlin of Soviet natural gas.

The federal chancellor dealt with remarks by the general secretary on disarmament in Europe and disarmament in general. He repeated that in this matter he was concerned over the complex of intermediate-range weapons but adhered to his view on NATO's dual decision. Helmut Schmidt also said that bilateral relations suffered a series of setbacks and referred to the increase in the minimum exchange requirement.

Day's Talks End

LD121902 Hamburg DPA in German 1848 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline] Erich Honecker's talk with Helmut Schmidt ended at 1800 GMT this evening after 2 and 1/2 hours. Erich Honecker saw off his guest outside the State Council's guesthouse at Lake Doellnsee.

Helmut Schmidt drove to his residence, the Hubertusstock hunting lodge, where he is giving a dinner for his hosts tonight.

Schmidt Summarizes Talks

LD122018 Hamburg DPA in German 1909 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Werbellinsee, 12 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tonight drew an initial satisfactory balance sheet of the intra-German summit meeting at Werbellinsee in the GDR. In a talk with DPA, the chancellor said his talks with SED general secretary Erich Honecker have been characterized by "good morale and good intention." The chancellor at his residence in Hubertusstock hunting lodge rejected the idea of a confrontation during the delegation talks this morning at which Honecker renewed all the GDR's important demands on the Federal Government concerning relations beteeen the two states. There has been no hardening, the chancellor said.

Schmidt, who gave a dinner for Honecker at his residence tonight, said earlier on ARD television he was "quite happy" with the course of his talks with the GDR State Council chairman. Schmidt expressed the hope that Honecker might visit the Federal Republic next year or perhaps a little later.

The chancellor said that many who, "bookkeeper fashion," would enquire later about agreements concluded at the intra-German summit meeting would see that the two political leaderships had "made quite a bit of progress." There has been no intention, and this included Honecker, to conclude agreements. Rather the intention has been to inform and to listen to each other.

The chancellor said that by tonight he has had over 10 hours of talks with Honecker. The intensity of the talks was useful and satisfying. Talks were very open and nothing was patched up. One could describe the talks as being in a "friendly, neighborly tone."

Asked whether the talks pushed against insuperable frontiers, the chancellor said there were frontiers which the GDR could not surmount, not even the GDR State Council chairman. But the same was true of the Federal Republic who also had frontiers which one did not want to surmount. On the other hand, there were many things where help was available. Schmidt emphasized that Honecker's seriousness of wanting to contribute toward consolidating peace in Europe was as pronounced as his own. This alone was already a very substantial result.

Honecker Dinner Toast

LD122252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2128 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Toast proposed by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at dinner in honor of Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor at Hubertusstock on 12 December]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Dear Mr Federal Chancellor, gentlemen, I wish to thank Federal Chancellor Schmidt very cordially for his brief remarks. They were marked already by the result of our exchange of views. There is indeed no more important task than the task of safeguarding peace. Its solution will enable the citizens of the GDR and of the FRG to face their future with optimism. We have, as you have already said, in open and trusting talks yesterday and today discussed a broad range of topics which are, I think, of basic importance for the peaceful future of our two German states and consequently, of course, for Europe.

I believe I may say that these talks were marked by mutual respect and the striving for better mutual understanding. Of course, there were and are differences between us on this or that question, some of them fundamental. None of us has tried to gloss over them. We were able to note, however, that in major questions which bear on the thoughts and feelings of people in both German states, both the citizens of the FRG and of the GDR, we made ground to be cultivated, on which to approach one another more and which opens a vista to a future of peace and closer cooperation.

As I said, our discussions and exchange of views centered on questions of safeguarding peace. We are agreed that we have an eminent common interest in strengthening peace in Europe and the world. Yesterday and today we talked a great deal about questions of arms limitation and disarmament. We talked much about questions relating to the further development of the bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG.

I believe that the exchange of views we had on these matters will help produce fruitful results in various fields in the development of relations between our two German states. I believe I am speaking also in your name, Mr Federal Chancellor, in expressing my conviction here that our meeting will help ease international tensions and create a favorable political climate. It will in any case further the development of peaceful, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. Our meeting confirms not least that it is necessary and valuable in the present international conditions to maintain and cultivate the political dialogue between states of differing, indeed opposite, social systems. For my part I have no reservation in continuing in due course in the FRG the conversation which we conducted here and will finish tomorrow.

Permit me, Dear Mr Federal Chancellor, to propose a toast to your very personal well-being, to the well-being of the gentlemen in your party who have done such fruitful work this afternoon, to good neighborliness of both German states and to peace in Europe and the world.

Schmidt Toast

LD122244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2106 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- At tonight's dinner Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt proposed the following toast:

Mr General Secretary, gentlemen, I warmly welcome you as my guests in your house. Let me say once again that for me, for us, this journey to the German Democratic Republic is unlike any other visits we make. The people in our two states put hopes in our meeting. And we, you as well as us, feel at this junction in central Europe, feel in a special way, what is necessary today for peace in Europe and peace in the world and the responsibility which is ours at this time. The people in both states expect clarity from us. We must not blur our basic positions. We have not done that nor will we . But we have referred in these 2 days not only to what divides us but we are trying very seriously in all fields in which cooperation is possible between us to be better neighbors.

I am confident that our meeting in the near future will prove beneficial for the people of both states. An improvement in the relationship between the two German states will positively affect the situation in Europe as a whole. It will help, indeed is intended to help, ensure more detente in Europe as a whole and make peace in Europe more secure.

At this meeting we have taken an important step toward one another. We are resolved, Mr General Secretary, to advance on this road. In this expectation I wish to raise my glass and drink to your well-being, Mr Honecker, to the well-being of your colleagues and assistants and to the well-being of all citizens of the GDR.

TV Interview

LD122304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2234 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline received] When the statesmen [Honecker and Schmidt] left the residence after tonight's dinner, they answered questions from a reporter for ARD television. The following conversation ensued:

[Question] Mr Federal Chancellor, how is the mood?

[Schmidt] The mood is very good.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, do you have the same impression?

[Honecker] Yes, excellent.

[Question] Does that apply to all the days on which you talked with the federal chancellor?

[Honecker] I may say the conversations were conducted in a very open atmosphere. It is the only way to achieve results.

[Question] Do you have the impression that there will be results, even now, or is that a long term affair?

[Honecker] My firm impression is that the results will have a long term effect.

[Question] Do you know already when you will visit the Federal Republic?

[Honecker] Unfortunately, I cannot tell you that today. But I will certainly accept the federal chancellor's invitation.

[Question] You extended the invitation, Mr Federal Chancellor?

[Schmidt] You have just heard that General Secretary Honecker accepted it.

[Question] After the days behind you, the 12 hours you talked together, what remains as your most important impression?

[Schmidt] The most important impression is that two men, accompanied by their colleagues and assistants, talked with one another. Both know very well that, while their two states are not the world's most important, they have to fulfill a quite important role in central Europe in stabilizing peace.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, would you subscribe to that?

[Honecker] Entirely.

Agreement on Credit Facilities

LD122346 Hamburg DPA in German 1826 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Werbellin, 12 Dec (DPA) -- The interest-free overdraft facilities for the GDR [Swing] [DPA brackets] in intra-German trade of up to DM850 million per annum has been extended by 6 months to the end of June 1982. A corresponding agreement will be signed in Berlin on 17 December. This was announced by Dieter Vogel, spokesman for the Federal Economics Ministry, at the Biesental-Bogensee press center today to journalists as the outcome of a talk between Federal Economics Minister Otto Count Lambsdorff and Guenther Mittag, SED Politburo member in charge of economic affairs. The two ministers met as part of the intra-German summit talks in the GDR.

Vogel also announced that attempts will be made in the meantime to make a final arrangement for the continuation of the Swing. However, Lambsdorff clearly pointed out the right of the Federal Bank to intervene and expressed the expectation that the implementation of a new arrangement would not be easy without the GDR facilitating intra-German travel and visits. However, Bonn would make no such conditions to arrive at a final Swing arrangement.

More on Trade Agreements

LD130002 Hamburg DPA in German 2050 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Werbellinsee, 12 Dec (DPA) -- Dieter Vogel, FRG Economics Ministry spokesman, told journalists today at the Biesenthal-Bogenses press center near Werbellinsee that the two sides viewed the state of intra-German trade as "satisfactory up to a point."

Total trade volume of around DM12 billion in 1981 would show a slight surplus in favor of the GDR.

Concerning the question of a long-term economic agreement, Guenter Mittag said, according to Vogel, that the GDR would examine the desirability of such an agreement and begin talks with the Federal Government if the outcome of such an examination was positive. Lambsdorff had underlined that a trade agreement would come about only if it supplemented and not limited existing agreements and procedures. Also, the inclusion of West Berlin would have to be ensured, something the GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker had already referred to as a matter of course during the meeting of the two delegations today. Also, the trust authority for intra-zonal trade would have to continue to exist in full. However, Lambsdorff continued, Bonn was prepared to think about a new name for the authority on account of the concept "zone" to which the GDR takes exception.

The two economic officials believe more regular meetings than before would be useful. It was learned that Mittag will be coming to Bonn in the near future. Lambsdorff affirmed also Bonn's wish to start talks soon as West Berlin's connection to the agreed natural gas supplies from the USSR as part of the German-Soviet gas pipeline deal. However, this should first of all be discussed by the German and Soviet agreement signatories with the competent GDR authority. Later on the governments too could come in to discuss matters such as the still unresolved question of financing.

Experts of the two sides are to be asked by Lambsdorff and Mittag to prepare studies for the following projects: the extension of long-term supply of agreements on coal and mineral oils to the chemical and metallurgical sectors; cooperation between Bonn and East Berlin in third countries; energy cooperation such as savings in oil consumption; prevention of pollution in Berlin waters; the desalination of the rivers Werra and Weser, as well as the electrification of the West-Berlin/Hanover railway line. However, according to Vogel the GDR has for the past 6 months shown no particular interest in the project for building a lignite power station in the GDR by FRG firms costing billions of marks and planned for years.

SCHMIDT, HONECKER MEET FOR FINAL TALKS 13 DEC

Restraint on Poland

LD131052 Hamburg DPA in German 0741 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Werbellinsee 13 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker met on Sunday morning for a final meeting in private on the final day of the intra-German summit meeting at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin in the GDR. The two statesmen had breakfast together in the chancellor's residence, the Hubertusstock hunting lodge. About one hour had been planned for this.

After the subsequent final session by the two delegations Federal Chancellor Schmidt will report at a press conference about the outcome of the over 10 hours of talks with GDR Council of State Chairman Honecker, and also about the parallel ministerial talks.

The deterioration of the situation in Poland has had no direct effect on the summit meeting. However, concern about the sharpening of the situation could be felt among the Bonn delegation. No changes are planned for Schmidt's program this morning.

On Friday the Bonn government Spokesman Kurt Becker clarified the Bonn stance on the situation in Poland at the summit meeting at Werbellinsee. Becker said that the federal chancellor is decisively sticking to the line of greatest restraint in any public statements on Poland in order not to call forth the impression of interference, which could only result in a worsening of the situation there.

This is demanded by common sense. On this question there is unanimity in the West. At the same time, in answering journalist's questions, Becker confirmed the basic position of the Federal Republic -- that Poland had to solve its own problems. This Schmidt told the Soviet head of state and party, Leonid Brezhnev, during his recent visit to Bonn.

More on Talks

LD131124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0858 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt met at the guest house of the State Council on Lake Doellnsee this morning to continue their official talks. The two statesmen arrived together from the federal chancellor's residence, Hubertusstock hunting lodge, where they had joined for breakfast at 0815.

Members of the parties of the two statesmen are also taking part in the discussion. Included on the GDR side are: Dr Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Joachim Hermann, Dr Alexander Schlack-Golodkiwski, Kurt Nier and Ewald Moldt. Indluded on the FRG side are: Egon Frank, Dr. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Gunter Huonker, Klaus Boelling and Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, as well as experts from the two sides. The talks started in an open-minded atmosphere.

Talks Conclude

LD131100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The official talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt as well as the personages of their entourage ended at the guesthouse on Doellnsee at 0900 GMT. Federal Chancellor Schmidt immediately afterwards went to the press center at Biesenthal where a press conference will be held.

Final Press Conference

LD131452 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- At the end of the official talks this morning, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave a press conference. Press, radio and television journalists assembled in the large hall of the press center at Biesenthal.

At the beginning of the press conference Chancellor Schmidt said that his talks with the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, had been "intensive and really very frank." To sum up it could be stated that the talks had created a measure [in stueck] of confidence. The federal chancellor recalled that this had been his third talk with Erich Honecker.

The federal chancellor emphasized that he and Erich Honecker had held some of the most intensive political discussions he had ever had with the leadership of another state. Including the drive to Guestrow, the talks probably amounted to 15 hours. They had dealt in detail with the situation in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Central America as well as with problems of the Geneva disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and with bilateral questions. The talks had been thorough, conscientious and frank.

The federal chancellor stressed that it would become apparant during the coming year that the talks had indeed brought a solution nearer to a number of difficult questions. He left Lake Werbellin with a good feeling that a positive movement might result from these talks.

Schmidt declared: "Neither we nor Secretary General Honecker intended or wishes to gloss over or paper over differences." Only if one speaks frankly about what stands between the two states can one frankly and successfully try to make the one side understand the motives of the other.

The chancellor pointed out that this morning he and Erich Honecker had also discussed the current events in the Polish People's Republic.

Schmidt said that improved relations between the FRG and the GDR will probably activate the process of detente. Both sides have a vital interest in the Geneva disarmament negotiations as well as in the continuation of the SALT process.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt announced that he had invited Erich Honecker for a visit to the FRG and that the invitation was accepted. He saw in this the intention of both sides to arrive at a point one day at which such meetings are a normal event. The federal chancellor said that both his talks with Erich Honecker and the talks between the other representatives of the two sides had been marked by a friendly, good-neighborly atmosphere. Better understanding of one another made a better mutual approach possible. He emphasized that the meeting had contributed to a realistic assessment of the future, of confidence in the future.

After Helmut Schmidt, Federal Minister Egon Franke gave an account of his talks with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff of his meeting with SED Politburo member Dr Guenter Mittag. They mentioned a number of specific fields which were discussed.

At the end of the press conference, which lasted about 35 minutes, the federal chancellor answered a number of questions from journalists.

More on Press Conference

LD131746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin 13 Dec (ADN) -- At a press conference at the press center at Biesenthal on Sunday, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described his talks with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as "intensive and really very frank." The talks, which lasted a total of 15 hours, created a measure of confidence. Helmut Schmidt described his talks with Erich Honecker as "one of the most intensive political exchanges of views I have ever had with the leadership of another state in the course of my term of office as federal chancellor." The careful discussions dwelt both on the international situation and on those bilateral problems between the two German states. Chancellor Schmidt emphasized that both sides are very much interested in such thorough, conscientious and also very frank talks.

Helmut Schmidt gave an assurance that it would become more apparent during the next few years than it was at present that during the long talks a number of difficult questions existing between the two states had been brought nearer to a solution. "I leave Lake Werbellinsee and Lake Doellnsee with the good feeling that as a result of our talks, which have of course been conducted on the basis of mutual sovereignty and the equality of both states, a positive movement will result."

Helmut Schmidt emphasized that they had not intended to conduct negotiations on new agreements and treaties, but that both sides had endeavored to find out where concrete prospects exist for a future, steady development of the relations between the two German states and for raising these relations to a new level of quality.

"Neither we nor General Secretary Honecker intended nor wished to gloss over or paper over differences," Schmidt continued. Only if one talks openly to one another and calls a spade a spade, taking a clear view of where the interests of both sides lay, can a successful understanding of the motives of the other side arise. In this spirit both sides intend to strengthen and develop the positive development, the network of treaties and agreements.

There was authentic concurrence "that better relations between the two German states are possible, that both of us want to establish them and that at the same time they can and are meant to signify a contribution to safeguarding peace in Europe and possibly beyond," Schmidt declared.

He stressed that especially in these difficult times, in the difficult general climate in the world and in Europe "special efforts are necessary, in view of the German responsibility for the World War II, to live up to our mutual duty for peace."

Federal Chancellor Schmidt announced that he had talked to Erich Honecker on Sunday morning about the latest events in the Polish People's Republic. We both hope that the Poles will succeed in uniting the conflicting forces at work among the Polish people." The federal government strictly adheres to the principle of noninterference.

"The positive interest which the allies of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Government of the Soviet Union have expressed in the talks with Herr Honecker and myself shows that indeed, others in West and East share the opinion that improved German-German relations are calculated to revive and activate the process of detente," Helmut Schmidt said. His talks with Erich Honecker made clear that both sides are impressed by and very concerned over the possible danger of a renewed arms race. It has been agreed therefore to continue contacts on multilateral questions of disarmament between the FRG and GDR foreign ministers.

Helmut Schmidt told the journalists that we had invited Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to visit the Federal Republic. Erich Honecker accepted the invitation. "I welcome that. It shows that both sides are willing to make such meetings a normal event one day," said the federal chancellor. It was his impression that the talks during the last few days were conducted not only in a friendly but a good-neighborly tone and in a good-neighborly atmosphere. He wanted to stress this atmosphere on both sides. "I must tell you frankly that today, yesterday and the day before I have understood some things better than before on the basis of paper records."

Federal Minister Franke said that he had talked to GDR Foreign Minister Fischer for some time and discussed a number of bilateral topics and problems. We had referred to areas already agreed "in order to put forward our wishes for completing what has been agreed and making better use of these agreements. Predictably, GDR interests played a part and this thread ran through our meeting. Both sides parted with the intention of examining carefully topics and arguments put to them in order to be able to arrive at results at future meetings.

FRG Minister of Economic Affairs Count Lambsdorff said that both sides regard economic and commercial relations to be capable of expansion. The talks on the various topics served this aim of consolidation. "We agreed to get together on the questions of concluding a long-term skeleton agreement for economic cooperation and to try to conclude something on these lines," he said. It is undeniable that both sides have economic interests. His meeting with Dr Mittag showed that things become more concrete if one makes faster progress and there is a better understanding. In conclusion Count Lambsdorff said he will visit the Leipzig Fair in the spring of 1982 and then go on to Berlin to meet Dr Mittag, to conduct an interim review of this matter and see how far we have come.

At the end of the 35-minute press conference the federal chancellor replied to some questions put by journalists.

DPA on Press Conference

LD131426 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Werbellinsee, 13 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker expressed the hope for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Poland at the end of their talks at the Werbellinsee in the GDR. As Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in a press conference on Sunday, both politicians hope that Poland will succeed in bringing together the conflicting forces in Polish society.

Schmidt said the federal government holds firmly to the principle of noninterference. Bonn has tried, irrespective of the political leadership at any given time, to help Poland with state-financed loans. This is very clearly reaching its limits. The chancellor, who said he had discussed the situation in Poland on Sunday morning with Honecker, added that he had been told in these talks that others have also participated to a significant extent in providing aid to Poland. The chancellor was hinting above all, at Soviet aid to Poland.

Schmidt considered the results of the talks with Honecker to be satisfactory: they have created trust. They brought a series of difficult questions nearer to solution. The chancellor said he left the Werbellinsee and the Doellnsee with a good feeling that some positive movement could occur in the wake of the intra-German summit meeting.

The chancellor said further that neither side has the intention of concluding new treaties and agreements at the summit meeting. Instead, both sides have tried to discover possibilities for future continuous development and for a rise in the quality of intra-German relations. Neither have the two sides the intention of covering up or hiding opposing views. Only when things are called openly by their name and the opposing interests clearly presented can an attempt be made for an understanding of the motives of the other side.

Schmidt spoke of an "authentic agreement" beween him and Honecker that better relations between the two German states are possible and that both sides want to establish such relations, which should constitute a contribution to the securing of peace in Europe and possibly beyond. The chancellor further stressed that his talks with Honecker in an unchanged difficult world and situation in Europe were meant to save and secure peace in a special way.

Trade, Travel Discussed

LD131632 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Werbellinsee, 13 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed his confidence after 3 days of talks with the GDR leadership at Werbellinsee on Saturday, that already in 1982 there could be possibilities of a solution to a number of open questions in intra-German relations. At a press conference in Bisenthal north of Berlin, Schmidt and Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff expressly noted a connection between the future economic cooperation and the easing of traveling restrictions demanded by Bonn for the people of the two German states.

On individual questions Schmidt as well as Lambsdorff and the federal minister for intra-German relations explained the following positions:

Minimum exchange rate: Schmidt and Lambsdorff voiced the Bonn demand for the easing of travel restrictions, especially the lowering of the minimum rate of exchange for visits to the GDR which had been doubled a year ago within the overall situation of intra-German relations. Both sides were clear about the "psychological-political connection" between the minimum exchange rate and the interest-free loan facility in intra-German trade [Swing], Schmidt said. Lambsdorff said that the rates of exchange could not be divorced completely from the economic interests.

GDR demands: On the GDR demands voiced by Honecker -- recognition of a separate GDR citizenship, upgrading the permanent missions of both countries to ambassadorial level, a new definition of the frontier on the Elbe -- Schmidt said on Sunday that the Bonn side had pointed to the three legal foundations which the FRG Government could not and did not want to change: the basic law, the four-power agreement on Berlin and the 1973 framework treaty with the GDR. There were, however, "margins which could be used through improvements in relations.

Economic relations: Lambsdorff confirmed today the initial extension of the Swing regulation in which Bonn allows the GDR an annual loan of not more than DM850 million, to 30 June 1982. In the meantime this agreement, which would have run out of its present form at the end of 1982, will be renegotiated with the overall politcal-economic situation im mind. According to Lambsdorff, whose main partner in the talks was SED Politburo member, Guenter Mittag, both sides agreed that a long-term agreement should be the goal in economic relations. The present 'Trust for Inter-Zonal Trade' is to be renamed 'Trust for Industry and Trade,' which retains the current abbreviation TSI. The agreement due to expire at the end of 1982 on non-commercial financial transactions (pension payments, for example) is to be reviewed by 30 June 1982 with the possibility of an extension. Lambsdorff wants to meet with Mittag again at the next Leipzig fair.

Other relations: Federal Minister Franke, who had spoken with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, announced that, among other things, it aimed for improvements in the fields of cultural and sporting exchanges, postal and telecommunications traffic as well as environmental protection. Franke, too, made a connection between this and the easing of travelling restrictions.

Schmidt Interview

LD131544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The following is the text of a brief interview given by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to GDR journalists at the International Press Center on Lake Bogensee on Sunday:

Question by ADN: Herr Federal Chancellor, you just said at your press conference that you are leaving Lake Werbellin with a good feeling. What is your personal impression at the end of these 3 days?

Helmut Schmidt: My impression is that Herr Honecker, Herr Mittag and Herr Fischer and the other officials and we, who have come from Bonn, understand each other much better than 3 days ago; we understand our respective motives, our interests, and also our limitations much better than 3 days ago. It is furthermore my impression that our understanding is better not only from our heads but also from our heart.

Question by GDR TV: Herr Federal Chancellor, it has been said that notwithstanding the acknowledgement of existing differences and differences of views, there is also a certain measure of concurrence. After the talks of the past 3 days where would you see the main points of the concurrence?

Helmut Schmidt: You will have seen written down in the communique what points this concurrence covers. For my part I see two principles of concurrence: In the first place that one does not confine oneself in abstract terms to the joint interest in peace but that one, secondly, really means it and, thirdly, is also prepared to do something for it. And furthermore that both sides do in fact intend to improve the relations between the two German states for the benefit of the citizens in the GDR and for the benefit of the citizens in the FRG.

Talks Summarized

LD131800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- In a press briefing for GDR journalists, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer today gave further details about the talks between Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt. Erich Honecker concluded, Meyer said, that with their talks the two sides had signalled how relations are to develop between the GDR and the FRG.

Ambassador Meyer said that the dominant overall impression of the meeting was the confirmation by both sides of their wish to make an effective contribution to the safeguarding of peace, detente and disarmament.

Replying to a question, Ambassador Meyer said the "ideal zero solution", as the GDR State Council chairman put it, would be the very constructive disarmament program of the socialist states which, on the basis of implementing the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, provides for a denuclearized Europe. Erich Honecker pointed out that the Soviet Union has stated its readiness to negotiate in Geneva on the complete renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker emphasized that there is a way to avert a nuclear inferno and to advance on the road of arms limitation and disarmament. What is needed is the political will of all governments to take such steps. It is an important and crucial fact that, in West Europe and elsewhere in the world, more and more people are joining the peace movement and coming out against the arms race and for disarmament, and against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Another question referred to Erich Honecker's proposals for parallel action by both German states in the interest of peace, detente and disarmament. These proposals could be described as a constructive program for contributions by both German states to disarmament. Ambassador Meyer said that Erich Honecker had recalled the proposals put forward by the GDR, with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, on how to avert the destruction of human civilization in a nuclear war. They include such proposals as the creation of denuclearized zones and the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Ambassador Meyer said the general secretary spoke emphatically of the need for the FRG Government to respect the statehood of the GDR and to draw conclusions from the fact that the GDR and FRG have acknowledged that both states are subject to international law. Erich Honecker stressed among other things that it is necessary to accept the term "citizen of the German Democratic Republic" in matters of judicial assistance, to recognize the principle of reciprocity in repatriating minors and to disband the so-called Central Registration Office in Salzgitter.

In the talks, the GDR spokesman said, Erich Honecker mentioned the misuse of the transit agreement and also documented the great services performed by the GDR in the smooth handling of transit traffic. From 1979 to 30 November 1981 over 57,525,000 citizens [figure as received] of the FRG and West Berlin have passed through the transit routes.

Guestrow Visited

LD131510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Guestrow, 13 Dec (ADN) -- The secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, as well as members of their parties arrived in Guestrow shortly after 1400 GMT today. The visit to Guestrow is taking place at Helmut Schmidt's request.

The sculptor, graphic artist and writer Ernst Barlach, who the federal chancellor admires, lived and worked in Guestrow. During their visit, the statesmen will visit Barlach's memorial and studio, where most of his works left at his death are displayed. Their program also includes visits to the historic market and cathedral.

Erich Honecker and his guest were welcomed to 750-year-old Guestrow outside Ernst Barlach's former studio.

They were welcomed by first secretary of the Schwerin Bezirk SED Executive Heinz Ziegner, chairman of the Bezirk Council Rudi Fleck and other representatives, among them the secretary of the Guestrow Kreis SED Executive Wilfried Schubert, Guestrow Kreis Council Chairman Horst Wegner and town mayor Manfred Kirsh. Girls in traditional Mecklenburg costume presented Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt with bunches of flowers.

After visiting the cathedral of Guestrow, Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt went to the Guestrow railway station. At the federal chancellor's special train Erich Honecker bade farewell to his guest, who together with his party started his return journey to the FRG.

Schmidt Thanks Honecker

LD132252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2157 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- On leaving GDR territory, FGR Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

On leaving the territory of the German Democratic Republic I wish to thank you warmly, also on behalf of Federal Minister Franke, Federal Minister Count Lambsdorff and of the other gentlemen of my party, for your great hospitality and the friendly, good-neighborly tone of our frank talks.

I attach high political importance to our meeting 11-13 December 1981 at Lake Werbellinsee for the further development of the relations between our two states and for the strengthening of peace and detente in Europe.

I believe that our meeting, taken as a whole, has created not only a measure of greater predictability but also a measure of trust and thus a prospect to be experienced by the citizens of the GDR and of the FRG.

Communique on Summit Issued

LD131148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 13 Dec 81

["Text" of the joint communique issued in East Berlin on 13 December at the end of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the GDR]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, visited the GDR from 11 to 13 December 1981. Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt had a comprehensive exchange of views on the level and possibilities for development of relations between the two German states as well as on topical international questions of a European and worldwide nature.

The talks took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere. The GDR was represented by Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and other personages. The FRG was represented by Federal Minister Egon Franke, Federal Minister Dr Otto Count Lambsdorff and other personages.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt affirmed their conviction that war must never again emanate from German soil. The two sides are aware of their great responsibility for the safeguarding of peace in Europe. They agree that no additional strains on East-West relations must emerge from relations between the two German states.

In the awareness that there exist different social orders in the two states and that they belong to different alliances, the two sides affirmed their desire to actively promote the process of detente and to contribute towards safeguarding a permanent peace and the stable development of the international situation.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt referred to the great importance of the political dialogue between the states, in particular during the present international situation, and to the great responsibility by all states for the consolidation of peace and the dissolution of existing tensions.

They are convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful and equal cooperation among states and that this cooperation must be guided by the objectives and principles laid down in the UN Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides paid tribute to the developments since the signing of the treaty on relations between the GDR and the FRG on 21 December 1972. They noted that this treaty and the agreements and arrangements concluded since have created opportunities for the solution of existing problems and for preconditions for a mutually beneficial cooperation which is deepening further.

Irrespective of the continuing existing differences of opinion in questions of principle, they affirmed their desire to steadily continue efforts at goodneighborly relations in the interest of peace and security in Europe and for the well-being of the peoples in the two German states.

They intend to continue negotiations and talks in various areas, to overcome existing difficulties and to examine opportunities for a further contractual shaping of their relations.

The two sides paid tribute to the importance of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971. They noted with satisfaction that this agreement has been contributing substantially towards the improvement of the situation in the center of Europe for over 10 years and that its strict adherence and full application remains an important element for peranent detente in Europe.

They discussed questions of family reunification, the easing of cases of hardship and other humanitarian questions and agreed that efforts in this area should be continued in a constructive spirit.

The two sides had an open exchange of opinions on problems and questions of travel and visits, including questions of tourism.

In this connection they expounded their different views on the increase in the minimum exchange amount of 9 October 1980.

The two sides paid tribute to the work of the Frontier Commission. They agreed that efforts to clarify the still open questions on the delineation of the border and to further improve the situation in the border area will be continued.

They had an exchange of opinion on urgent questions of environmental protection. They expect that the current expert discussions on the prevention of water pollution will lead to concrete solutions soon.

The intention was affirmed of promoting cooperation in the area of science and technology as well as in education. Efforts will be continued to arrive at contractual arrangements in this sector. It is intended to exchange suggested topics for an exchange of experiences in these areas.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for the further development of cultural cooperation as well as exchanges in other areas. They both stated the intention to strengthen this mutually within the framework of existing possibilities so that mutual knowledge of cultural and social life can be deepened.

They had an exchange of opinions on working facilities for journalists. They emphasized the great importance of comprehensive information for relations between the two German states.

The two sides are striving to develop, make easier and deepen economic and industrial long-term cooperation which is in the interest of both sides. There was agreement to develop trade on the basis of existing agreements and according to the possibilities of the two sides and to improve its structure.

They underlined the importance of cooperation in projects and cooperation among enterprises, including cooperation in third markets.

The two sides emphasized the need for cooperative efforts to solve the energy problem in the European as well as the world-wide framework. They declared their willingness to explore opportunities for concrete bilateral cooperation in the energy sector.

In connection with the agreements on the supply of Soviet natural gas to the FRG and other Western European countries, the GDR affirmed its consent for natural gas from the Soviet Union to be supplied to Berlin (West) through the GDR. Necessary arrangements will be speedily concluded between the parties involved.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt advocated steady continuation of the trend launched by the Conference on Security and Cooperation Europe and the lending of new impulses to it.

To this end they would like to see all principles and regulations of the Helsinki Final Act gain full effectiveness for the well-being of the people and in the interest of cooperation among states.

In this connection the state and prospects of the Madrid review conference were discussed. They spoke in favor of further persistent efforts in the interest of progress in all areas of the final act and for the earliest possible end of the review conference with substantial results. Both sides paid special attention to the further development of confidence-building measures.

They expressed their determination for a decision to be made at the followup conference in Madrid to convene a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe with a clearly-defined mandate.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt stressed the importance that is to be attached to effective, agreed measures of arms limitation and disarmament. They are of the opinion that it is necessary in the interest of security to contribute by concrete agreements to a stable equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level. Progress in this sphere is likely to a high degree to contribute to the improvement of the political climate and the restoration of confidence in international relations.

Both sides are resolved to continue and intensify their efforts for concrete positive results in the bodies which deal with these problems.

They underlined the importance of the forthcoming second special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the need for preparing this carefully.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt explained their positions on the question of the limitation of nuclear weapons. They declared themselves in favor of the continuation of the process for the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

They voided their satisfaction at the fact that the negotiations between the USSR and the United States -- agreed upon on 23 September 1981 -- started on 30 November 1981 in Geneva.

They explained their respective viewpoints concerning related problems, proceeding from the positions of their respective alliances. They voiced the hope that these negotiations will lead to concrete results as soon as possible.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt discussed the state of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe. They stressed the importance of these negotiations for security and stability in Europe and affirmed their intention to contribute actively to the success of these negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Helmut Schmidt had an exchange of views on conflict situations in various parts of the world and explained their respective positions. They stressed the need for reliable political settlements demanding of all concerned restraint and moderation and a balanced and constructive attitude.

Also discussed was the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America where developments are of essential importance from the point of view of international security. Both sides took unchanged stands on the need for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen in connectiin with Afghanistan, and explained their different positions.

Both sides were agreed that the role and work of the United Nations in regulating international relations and solving the most important problems facing the world should be strengthened.

They had an exchange of views on the serious economic problems confronting the developing countries. They consider it important that all necessary efforts should be taken tc overcome them.

In this contect it was stressed that international cooperation, including the relations between industrially developed and developing states, must be built on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, partnership and the fair consideration of the interests of all countries.

Both sides agreed that their exchange of views had been necessary and useful. In accordance with the treaty on the basis of relations of 21 December 1972, they declared themselves in favor of the continuation and intensification of contracts at high political and other levels. This includes, in particular, politcal consultations on the basis of the agreements made in connection with the signing of the basic treaty.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the further development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG is an essential element of detente and the safeguarding of peace in Europe.

The federal chancellor of the FRG invited the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to visit the FRG. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date will be agreed later.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN WEST BERLIN CITIZEN 6 DEC

AU102057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 81 p 2

[ADN report: "West Berlin Citizen Detained for Rowdyism"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the afternoon of 6 December 1981, (West) Berlin resident Ralf Koschwitz was detained by GDR security organs for grossly obstructing the transit traffic. The intoxicated Koschwitz disobeyed the instructions of the GDR border control forces, and by his rowdy conduct delayed the due processing of the D345 transit train. Upon his detainment, he behaved in an insulting and provovative manner vis-a-vis the members of the GDR border control organs. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

KLEIBER MEETS WITH ANGOLAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD111758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- GDR deputy premier and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, Guenter Kleiber, on Friday received Julio de Almeida, Angolan deputy minister of transport, who is heading an Angolan delegation to the 2d session of the subcommittee for transport and communications of the GDR-Angola Joint Economic Committee, now meeting in Berlin.

They had an extensive exchange of views on ways and means of further intensifying the current good cooperation in land and sea transport. The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere.

STOPH ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER 3 DECEMBER

AU091830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 81 pp 3-4

[Speech by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph presenting the draft bills on the 1981-85 5-year plan and on the 1982 economic plan to the third session of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 3 December 1981]

[Text] Esteemed deputies: With the draft bills on the 1981-1985 5-year plan and the 1982 economic plan, important documents for further shaping the developed socialist society are before the People's Chamber today for discussion and adoption. They contain the specific tasks for implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress in the period that is before us.

Course Aimed Continuing the Time-Tested Policy of the Main Task

In his orientation speech at the third SED Central Committee session, Comrade Erich Honecker has given an all-round substantiation of the tasks for implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress. The 1981-1985 5-year plan proceeds from the further all-round strengthening of the GDR as a socialist worker-peasant state. It is aimed at consistently continuing, under the conditions of the 1980's, the time-tested policy of the main task -- in other words, the further raising of the material and cultural living standard of the people on the basis of a high development rate of socialist production, boosting effectiveness, scientific-technical progress and the growth of labor productivity. The 10 key points of our economic strategy are the yardstick for activities serving the successful fulfillment of the ambitious plans.

The 1982 economic plan provides for a smooth continuation of the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1981 plan targets, and it proceeds from the good results which have been achieved to date in preparing for the 10th SED Congress and in implementing its decisions.

Today we can already estimate that the targets set for this year in industry, construction, agriculture and in all other sectors of our national economy will be fulfilled and partly substantially overfulfilled. The pledges for overfulfillment of planned production by the equivalent of at least 3 days' production are being kept. It is to us a heart-felt need to convey to the workers class and all other working people in town and countryside, from this meeting of our supreme people's representation, our heart-felt thanks for their initiative and their exemplary achievements. For the coming year we again place high expectations on the trade union organized socialist competition, which will experience a new upswing under the slogan, "High Performance Growth Through Rising Labor Productivity, Effectiveness and Quality -- Everything for the Benefit of the People and for Peace!"

More Than 90 Percent of the Working People Participated in Plan Drafting

The public discussion about the drafts of the 1981-1985 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan, in which more than 90 percent of all working people in the working collectives participated, proved to be particularly important for socialist competition and for working out ambitious plan targets. The proposals submitted in this discussion for raising the performance growth and effectiveness, as well as for improving the working and living conditions, eloquently testify to the full identity of the interests of the people with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and to the vitality of our socialist democracy. At the same time, it has been clearly demonstrated that the working people regard the improvement of their own work in all sectors as a guarantee for a life that continues to be secured in the future.

In connection with this year's popular elections, the People's Chamber deputies and the local people's assemblies have done responsible work for elucidating and implementing the tasks for the new 5-year-plan period contained in the directive of the 10th party congress. Here I should like to express my cordial thanks on behalf of the Council of Ministers to them and to the People's Chamber committees which displayed numerous activities for the immediate preparation of the new 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan.

The Most Important Aspect -- To Secure Peace

Esteemed deputies! The basic prerequisite for implementing all our goals is the safeguarding of peace. More than ever before, this has become, in the present situation, the vital question for mankind. At the third session of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke unequivocally of an enormous exacerbation of the international situation caused by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, stressing that never before since the end of World War II has world peace been so strongly threatened as it is now.

Together with the Soviet Union as the world's strongest power of peace, and with the other fraternal states, the GDR is consistently and unwaveringly working to check the arms race and to reduce international tensions. In accordance with the peace concept of the 10th SED Congress, our republic contributes to foiling the policy of confrontation and intensified armament unleashed by the most reactionary imperialist circles. We regard this as the most humane task for the people alive today and for future generations.

The Power of Real Socialist Is Growing

The decisive guarantors of a peaceful future are the growing power of real socialism, its increasing international attractiveness and refulgence and the necessary strengthening of the defense capability of the states of the socialist community. In line with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR Government is making every effort to implement the peace program of the 1980's proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress, the joint peace concept of the socialist community.

The visit to the FRG of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and its results are the expression of the Soviet Union's consistent endeavors to continue breathing life into the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and to implement realistic measures to overcome the dangers of a nuclear war.

The multifaceted detente and disarmament proposals and foreign political initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member states and other socialist states are proving to be a truly constructive alternative to the aggressive course of imperialism, especially of the United States. Thus it is showing again that peace and socialism constitute an inseparable entity, while preparations for war and arms race, exacerbation of tensions and creating hotbeds of military conflicts on all continents are inherent in the nature of imperialist policy.

Our government believes that, regarding the question of safeguarding peace, the most pressing task at present is to halt the arms race and to achieve specific disarmament steps, especially in the nuclear field. The key issue is to maintain the existing military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on a constantly lower level.

The Peoples Expect Constructive Steps Rather Than Propaganda Tricks Like the "Zero Option"

The deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, however, would change the now existing approximate balance of forces in favor of NATO and would increase the danger of a war. That is why we welcome the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States about the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and why we expect tangible, positive results. What is needed is a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms as well as a neutron bomb ban, on which we have submitted a draft resolution to the main committee of the 36th UN General Assembly.

However, successful results for improving the international situation can be achieved only if the United States ceases to step up the arms race and gives up its endeavors to achieve military superiority.

The speech by U.S. President Reagan, which was recently given wide media coverage, is unfortunately not a genuine peace initiative but a propaganda trick designed to deceive mankind which is worrying about peace. However, the peace-loving peoples see very well that the American so-called "zero option" requires a unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and aims at giving the United States a military advantage. We declare with the utmost resolution that these statements by Reagan are not conducive to realistic and constructive disarmament negotiations. In the interest of human life, we expect the United States at long last to be prepared, as the Soviet Union always has been, to make an honest contribution toward normalizing the presently tense international situation.

The GDR supports the USSR's initiative to pass a declaration in the United Nations proscribing the first use of nuclear weapons as the greatest crime against mankind. Together with the fraternal countries, we are making great efforts at the Madrid meeting to achieve a result that serves peace. Above all, a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could strengthen trust among the states and contribute toward improving the international situation.

Closely Linked With the Soviet Union and the CEMA Countries

In view of the dangerous imperialist policy of confrontation and intensified armament, we have seen in these past weeks and months in an impressive manner how the mass movements for peace and disarmament, against the deployment of new American nuclear weapons, have powerfully developed in the capitalist countries.

We are aware of the fact that the pledge for our successes is the joint strength of the socialist states, their firm unity and cohesion. That is why decisive importance is attached to the further development of political, economic, scientific-technical, military and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states, as well as within CEMA. At the meeting in the Crimea between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, the next joint steps were mapped out for developing the all-round cooperation between our two states.

In view of the exacerbated confrontation policy of imperialism, as well as subversive activities of the enemies of socialism, I would like to stress that the measures that are essential for the reliable protection and security of socialism are an integral part of the new 5-year plan and of the 1982 national economic plan.

We will continue to actively support the upright Polish communists and the true patriots and internationalists in the Polish People's Republic in defending socialism against the internal and external counterrevolution. Together with them, we advocate the strengthening of socialism in the Polish People's Republic which is, and will remain, an inseparable part of the socialist community.

Solidarity With the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples

On behalf of the GDR Government, I declare our country's unlimited solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people who are exposed to a massive policy of boycotts and threats by the United States.

We support the contribution which the socialist states of Southeast Asia are making to consolidate peace and stabilize the situation in this region, and emphatically reject all attempts by U.S. imperialism and the Beijing leadership to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

One of the primary foreign policy tasks of our republic is anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. We are paying great attention to the multifaceted development of relations with the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Our special attention in this respect is focused on the countries which have adopted the socialist road of development.

In accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, our republic advocates relations with the capitalist states being developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We believe that, in the current complicated international situation, active political contacts, a confidence-building dialogue between leading politicians of states with different social systems, are particularly valuable and necessary. In this sense the results of the official visit by Comrade Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, in Austria, Japan and Mexico also evoked a positive response internationally.

We will continue to develop our relations with the capitalist states on the basis of equal rights and observing the principle of mutual advantage. This also applies to the development of relations, based on international law, between the two German states, which are particularly necessary in the interest of safeguarding peace.

As Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, stressed at the third meeting of the Central Committee, revanchist doctrines about the "continued existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders," which still have not been given up in the FRG, directly contradict a normalization of relations and good-neighborliness between the two German states. The nonrecognition of the GDR citizenship and the other positions adopted by the FRG toward the GDR that contradict international law are the reason why a number of questions of cooperation between the two German states could not be settled. There will be no lack of reason and good will on our part if the FRG in turn proceeds from the realities.

Our Aim Is a Substantial Increase in Effectiveness

Esteemed deputies, the draft bills at hand on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy for 1981-1985, and on the 1982 national economic plan are aimed at achieving a substantial increase in the efficiency of our national economy and the effectiveness of production in the coming years. It is planned to increase the produced national income by 1985 to 128 percent of the 1980 figures, and in 1982 to 104.8 percent of the 1981 figures. Industrial goods production in the sector of industry ministries is to grow by 1985 to 131 percent and in 1982 to 105.1 percent, and labor productivity to 129 and 104.5 percent, respectively. The construction output of the national economy is to go up until 1985 to 118 percent, and in 1982 to 102.5 percent.

The draft plan provides for further developing the GDR capital as a political, economic, scientific and cultural center. This includes making our successes and achievements especially conspicuous in Berlin, but at the same time accomplishing achievements that set an example for the entire republic.

In order to fulfill the targets set by the draft bills, it is necessary to consistently implement the economic strategy worked out by the 10th SED Congress. To this end, we are using the socialist planned economy through which -- as is proved by our experiences over many years -- even the most difficult economic tasks can be solved in the interest of the people.

To Quickly Utilize New Results of Science and Technology

Exceptionally demanding standards are to be applied to the economic effectiveness of science and technology. In all sectors of our national economy, we must set ourselves the task of reaching new dimensions regarding the rate of development and the large-scale effectiveness of scientific-technical progress. That is the chain-link for solving the tasks facing us. We expect from the academy of sciences and the research institutions of the universities and higher schools fundamental contributions in the field of basic and applied research. The aim is to put the latest scientific-technical findings as quickly as possible to practical use.

Through the 1981-1985 5-year plan, the forces and means in research and development will be concentrated on obtaining -- at a high scientific-technical level and in the shortest research and development times possible -- and putting to practical use, that type of results through which a strong increase in productivity and effectiveness of the national economy can be achieved.

This applies primarily to:

-- A higher degree of refinement and economical use of available energy resources, primarily the rational use and production of power based on domestic brown coal, a far-reaching utilization of secondary energy reserves, as well as the increasing use of nuclear power,

-- The economical use of available industrial and other materials,

-- Utilization of microelectronics,

-- And the more effective and wider use of new or already tested material-saving processes and technologies.

The draft plans are designed to stipulate the targets of all tasks of science and technology in such a way that they will live up to the growing requirements regarding economic effectiveness in the coming years, and that they will contribute toward codetermining the international level in terms of input-output ratio and regarding quality and reliability of products. In this connection the combines of the industry, construction and transportation sectors will have to save by 1985 about 2.2 million tons of rolled steel, more than 50,000 tons of aluminum, about 15,000 tons of copper, 1.9 million of cement as well as other materials.

To Increase Productivity Beyond the Plan Targets

It has been stipulated to carry out rationalization on a high technological level through the comprehensive application of microelectronics and by working out automation systems using industrial robots. That is to make a substantial contribution toward increasing the saving in working time in the national economy from the estimated 492.7 million working hours this year to about 660 million hours in 1985. I stress the fact that especially in the so decisive question of labor productivity, we are seeking to exceed the plan targets. At the same time, the working and living conditions of the working people in enterprises and combines are to be further improved along with the technological changes.

Until 1985, it is planned to newly shape or reshape 1.1 million work places, and to reduce working hardships for more than 300,000 workers.

Scientific-technical work must be focused on top products and the corresponding efficient technologies, products which in terms of service value, cost, durability, reliability and design meet the growing requirements of profitable export, of a constantly better supply to the people, and of the renewal of the material-technical basis of the national economy at a high level.

The greater effectiveness of science and technology presupposes a further improving quality of management in this field -- from the ministries down to the combines and enterprises. To this end, the Council of Ministers adopted a fundamental decision on 12 November 1981.

What is above all necessary is for every combine and every scientific-technical institution, through the booklet of duties [pflichtenhefte], to set targets that are aimed at top performances; that is, making high demands on the capacity and creative energy of all scientists, technicians, engineers, technologists, innovators, inventors and exemplary workers, on the members of the Chamber of Technology and on the FDJ members in the Movement of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow.

This year's Fairs of the Masters of Tomorrow have again conspicuously confirmed that the GDR youth always justified through exemplary achievements the trust placed in them by party and government. About 90 percent of the exhibits displayed at the Leipzig Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow are already being used in the national economy and have, among other things, led to important savings of power, raw materials and fuels, materials and working time. It is particularly valuable that for 209 work results it was possible to register patent rights on the strength of their being in the nature of inventions. It is particularly the creative thirst for knowledge and the striving for achievement of the youth which should induce the managers to assign young people additional projects, especially under the science and technology plan.

The experiences of advanced combines prove: It is absolutely necessary to ensure in good time that the new requirements resulting from the development trends of sciencific, technical progress and the foreign markets be reflected in ambitious targets for the work at every drawing board, in every designing office, in every laboratory.

A Fundamental Task: To Lower Material Consumption and Cost

The plan proceeds from the aim to achieve an essentially more favorable ratio between expenditures and results. It is a fundamental task to substantially reduce consumption in production and production costs. The reduction of the specific consumption of economically important energy resources, raw materials and materials by an annual average of 6.1 percent until 1985 is to be regarded as a minimum target. In this sense, the initiative of advanced combines is highly important, which is designed in socialist competition to make available for the national economy quantities of raw materials, materials and energy as well as financial means allotted to them in connection with the plan.

In all sectors, the most economical use of energy resources must become a determining characteristic of economic activity. Especially the consumption of fuel oil, gasoline and diesel oil must be decisively reduced.

In working out and confirming technically and economically substantiated norms systems, norms and limits of energy and material consumption, the strictest standards must be implemented. The correlated targeting and supply as well as the use of energy and materials must be effected on the basis of norms systems at the most advanced level. It is necessary to consistently proceed against wasting materials and unjustified stockkeeping. It is necessary to tap further performance and efficiency reserves, and to make them effective for the plan and the balance sheets. We have always let ourselves be guided by the rule that economy is a principle of socialist management. This is gaining increasing importance under the conditions of the 1980's. In view of the fact that we are not expecting any major increase in our raw material supply, the struggle against poor quality, substandard products and refinishing work must be resolutely intensified wherever this is necessary. Indeed, what is more; especially under today's raw material conditions, best-quality work is the highest honor of every working person. It is necessary to raise the efficiency of quality controls within and between the enterprises.

For a more favorable ratio between expenditures and results, it is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of economic activities and to quickly implement cost reductions according to the yardsticks worked out for the period until 1985 by the third session of the SED Central Committee.

The present plan documents are particularly oriented toward the most effective employment of the available investment means. The 5-year draft plan provides for increasing the commodity output in industry per M1,000 worth of investment up to 128 percent, compared with the 1976-80 period.

While substantially cutting building times and reducing construction expenses, investment funds should be particularly concentrated on the following projects:

-- On ensuring power supplies on the basis of domestic raw brown coal, as well as on projects for replacing heating oil and for substituting energy;

-- On a high degree of refinement of all raw materials and materials in connection with the employment of microelectronics and robot technology;

-- On an accelerated development of manufacturing products which are highly profitable in terms of foreign currency for exports, and which replace imports from the nonsocialist economic area;

-- On boosting the output of high-quality consumer goods for supplies to the population.

Investment projects which do not agree with the new, higher standards of the 10th party congress must not be executed.

To Modernize Funds With Investments

Considering the great volume of basic assets in our national economy, their continuous modernization and reconstruction acquire decisive importance. In the past 10 years, the stocks of basic assets roughly increased one and one half times. This illustrated the need to enhance the share of investments for preserving and modernizing the existing assets, and to thus develop considerable performance reserves. The roads trodden by the Herbert Warnke combine for transformer technology for modernizing the transformer machinery employed by GDR industry are exemplary for all combines manufacturing production means.

It is necessary, more strongly than in the past, to employ microelectronics and industrial robot technology as a basic trend of renewing, perfecting and complementing the production instruments in our national economy. The combines are dutybound to considerably boost their own production of rationalization means and to actively apply electronics. Deliveries of the electrical engineering and electronics industry will be concentrated on standardized model solutions.

Substantially more jobs must be made redundant than in the past with a broad cooperation of the working people in planning and implementing rationalization measures.

The performance increase envisaged in the draft laws requires a quick increase in labor productivity. From this results the need to increasingly use scientific-technical progress, together with the working people, in the socialist rationalization.

The Working People's Education and Experience Are an Inexhaustible Source of Performance Increase

The experiences of the collective of the parent enterprise at the Schwedt petrochemical combine and the outcome of its initiative "Few Produce More" are an example of how it will be possible in the next few years to effectively cope with the declining increase in manpower. Such a rationalization strategy -- provided it is being applied everywhere -- prevents in advance more jobs being created by investments than are economized.

An accelerated increase in labor productivity is only possible if at the same time the available labor capacity is being used in a more rational manner. Considerable productivity reserves primarily exist in the qualification level which has already been achieved and which will grow further in the next few years. There is no doubt that the working people's education and experience, their initiative and creative vigor, constitute an inexhaustible source for the growth of our economy.

Hence it is essential -- and each executive bears responsibility for it at his echelon -- that the working people, regardless of whether they are college or technical school cadres or skilled workers, are being employed in keeping with their qualifications, and thus their entire knowledge and skill are being fully brought to bear.

There still exists a vast effective reserve in reducing those idling times that can be influenced. The full use of working time is particularly necessary. This requires further reducing idling and waiting times. The great differences between the enterprises and combines that also exist in this field must be overcome more rapidly. Equally important for a more effective utilization of the available work capacity is a further reduction in the fluctuation which has continued to decline in the past few years.

Dear friends and comrades, the draft laws are based on an increasingly more complete utilization of the advantages and motive powers of the international socialist division of labor, and the purposeful deepening of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries as a decisive factor of the stable economic and social development of our republic also in the next few years.

Seventy Percent of Our Foreign Trade With the Fraternal Countries

Through this, the GDR gets more and more firmly linked with the community of socialist states and its main force, the Soviet Union.

The consistent implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR through 1990, and of the agreements with the other fraternal countries, is of particular importance. At the same time this is an important contribution toward strengthening the community of socialist states. For successfully mastering the demanding tasks through 1985, cooperation with the USSR in science, technology and production is an indispensible prerequisite for increasing the economic capacity and effectiveness of the GDR national economy. In this 5-year plan, too, trade with the socialist countries will remain the firm basis of our foreign economic relations and will make up about 70 percent of our foreign trade turnover.

The supplies of raw materials and industrial materials, which increasingly are the result of joint efforts and which have been agreed upon as a result of plan coordination with the USSR, are of vital importance for us. To guarantee these raw material imports above all requires strict implementation of the obligations for the export of modern machines and equipment, products of the chemical industry and consumer goods, which have been undertaken by the GDR and on which the plan drafts are based.

For 1982 as well as for the years through 1985, foreign trade with the nonsocialist economic area is to be further expanded to mutual benefit. With the developing countries, above all with the countries with a socialist orientation, economic and scientific-technological relations are being considerably expanded.

Concerning relations with the capitalist industrialized countries, we are -- proceeding from the principle of equal rights and mutual advantage -- interested in further developing foreign trade.

Energy Basis Is Expanded on a Priority Basis

Dear friends and comrades! The further strengthening of the energy basis of the GDR national economy is a priority task of the 1981-85 5-year plan and the national economic plan for 1982. Above all, this must be done by rapidly increasing the performance in the lignite industry, a considerably higher refinement of the lignite and the development of nuclear energy. The 5-year plan draft provides for increasigg the mining of raw lignite to 290 million tons in 1985. We must exert every effort to even surpass this demanding goal.

Essential production increases are planned for refined energy resources on a lignite basis like lignite briquettes, lignite high-temperature coke and high-quality lignite powdered fuel, as well as for electrical energy, city gas and domestic natural gas.

In cordially thanking the working people of the coal and energy economy for the important overfulfilling of the plans, we also appeal to them to constantly guarantee the stable supply of the national economy with energy resources in the future, too.

In all branches and fields of the national economy, a key point of management activity must be to work for an important improvement of the economical use of energy resources and the increased use of available reserves for energy saving.

The 5-year plan sets the task of saving fuel oil, fuels, pit coal and coal coke with great consistency by using domestic energy resources. The use of the precious raw material crude oil for heating and transportation must be essentially reduced. For this, numerous measures for opening energy reserves in the national economy were determined.

It is necessary to significantly lower the use of fuel oil by further readjusting steam generators, above all to crude lignite, and by changing technological processes.

The working people of the chemical industry, the mining industry, metallurgy, the potash, glass and ceramics industry, geology and agriculture and forestry have a high responsibility for the increasing availability of domestic raw and industrial materials, including secondary raw materials. They should pay particular attention to a higher refinement of the raw materials and industrial materials that have to be made available.

If the production of plastics and elastics is to be increased to 1.3 million tons in 1985, and of synthetic fibres to at least 150,000 tons, the share of high-quality assortments must be significantly expanded. The refinement of lignite should include the chemical raw materials. For this, the capacities of the carbochemistry industry are to be made more effective and efficient by rationalization and reconstruction. Their importance becomes visible by the fact that the carbide production of 1.25 million tons in 1985, as provided for in the plan, is equivalent to over 5 million tons of crude oil.

Refined Products From Metallurgy

In metallurgy, the main thing is to guarantee, by higher refinement of the products, that the growth of the national economy can be secured with approximately the same use of rolled steel and nonferrous metals. In addition to that, up to 1985 an average production increase is to be achieved for special kinds, like for instance higher-tensile, corrosion-resistant and weldable structural steel to 235 percent; material-saving girder sections to 485 percent; bright steel and steel for cold forming to 181 percent; and rolled wire and bar steel with high functional value to 370 percent.

The geologic industry is to guarantee the necessary lead in research and investigation as well as sufficient supplies of domestic materials.

The comprehensive exploitation of the available secondary raw materials is of extraordinary importance for supplying the raw material needs of our national economy. This is why in the period up to 1985 closed material cycles shall be created in order to comprehensively utilize waste and byproducts. In 1985 some 12 percent of the requirements for national economically important raw materials shall be met through the recycling of 30 million tons of secondary raw materials.

The 5-year plan and the 1982 national economic plan are setting the task for the working people in the metal processing industry to achieve a high performance increase in order to further develop the material technical basis, to boost the output of consumer goods and to significantly step up the exporting strength of the national economy.

In the electrical engineering and electronic industries, industrial commodity output in 1985 will rise to 158 percent compared with 1980; up to 138 percent in heavy machinery and plant construction, up to 156 percent in instrument and processing machine-building; and up to 140 percent in general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction.

High Growth Rates in Microelectronics

The metal processing machine industry must provide highly productive machinery, equipment and modules for the rationalization and automation of the GDR's national economy as well as for exports in order to secure scientific-technical progress and good economic results. The accelerated application of microelectronics is particularly important. The manufacture of components for electronics will increase up to 435 percent until 1985.

The development, manufacture and employment of 45,000 industrial robots must be ensured in the 1981-85 period in order to comprehensively rationalize the national economic sectors. It is above all important to introduce comprehensive automation solutions by means of industrial robots and electronic computer technology. In the eighties a far-reaching change must above all take place in the technology of the metal processing industry, a change marked by a gradual transition to integrated fabrication sectors and fabrication systems with a high degree of flexibility.

The balanced development of the component parts and final production requires the considerable enhancement of the scientific-technical standard, the lifespan and the dependability of the modules and individual parts and the expansion of the capacities for national economically important deliveries of component parts in keeping with the tasks stipulated by the plan.

More spare parts will be provided by their manufacture, which will increase at an above-average pace, and by an increased regeneration. In addition, modern repair techniques will be used to better meet requirements.

Stable Supplies of Consumer Goods to the Population

Ensuring stable supplies of consumer goods to the population is and remains a prime political task. Our economic strategy for the eighties is aimed at producing more and better consumer goods on the basis of raw materials which we either produce ourselves or can obtain from the socialist countries. The achievements of scientific-technical progress must be used even more intensively for the manufacture of new, qualitatively high-grade consumer goods in order to be able to provide these in great numbers to the population and export them at a profit.

In order to achieve a high quality of goods, it is necessary to apply modern production techniques and to even more effectively combine these with traditions and artisan skills. In doing this it is also important to find new constructive and designing solutions, effective principles of operation, ensure cuts in production costs and in the input-output ratio, a longer lifespan and good product design. We expect a tangible contribution to this from the new bezirk-controlled combines. The combines and enterprises have a special responsibility to see to it that, in keeping with the adopted decisions, products are being manufactured and offered for sale in all the three price groups, according to the plan. It should be emphasized once more that the production of consumer goods is an important matter for the entire national economy. The combines that are creating means of production must purposefully develop their own output of consumer goods in keeping with the population's needs and must concurrently effectively support the consumer goods industry by boosting the output of rationalization means and modules. It is the noble duty of all the sectors of the consumer goods industry to scrupulously honor all trade contracts in the interest of continuous supplies to the population according to its needs.

Construction workers are faced with great tasks. The plan targets are aimed at a production in keeping with consumer and processing demands, as well as enhancing effectiveness in order to consistently continue the housing construction program and further strengthen the efficiency of the national economy.

Building output in the sector of the Ministry of Construction will be increased up to 123 percent until 1985, considering the far-reaching change of the building tasks. Thus, the value of work performed on the reconstruction, modernization and maintenance of existing buildings will roughly double.

The task has been set to find solutions that will cut construction costs by 15 percent and construction times by some 30-50 percent. Good results such as those achieved by the collectives of the Sued Erfurt assembly combine at the building sites of the microelectronics plant at the Erfurt radio works, and the Markersbach "pump powerplant" must be widely generalized on a short-term basis.

Highly productive technologies must be widely developed and applied for the rational modernization and preservation of the existing buildings in order to improve the effectiveness of industrial construction.

Effectiveness must also be increased in apartment construction while ensuring the good quality of apartments and the stipulated cost reductions. This requires a further rationalization and industrialization of the development and expansion work.

The unity of new construction, modernization and preservation of existing buildings is acquiring increasing importance in solving the housing problem. This is why repairs of residential buildings will increase to some 125 percent under the 1976-80 5-year plan. Particular demands on the efficiency and performance development of the kreis-controlled building plants and on their planned employment are stemming from all this.

The development and extensive application of a power economy solution constitute a particular point of emphasis in order to reduce the consumption of energy for heating purposes by 40 percent until 1985. The building materials industry must greatly reduce the output of thermoinsulation construction materials.

To Intensively Cultivate Each Square Meter for High Yields

Distinguished deputies, the task of the workers and cooperative farmers in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry consists of safeguarding steady supplies of foodstuffs to the population and industrial raw materials to industry. Every square meter of soil must be more intensively used for this.

The 5-year plan envisages boosting the per-hectare yields of grain, potatoes, sugar beets and fodder crops on a priority basis and expanding the grain area. Boosting plant production, particularly of fodder, constitutes a key point for implementing our objectives in agriculture.

Solving these tasks, including more economical use of fodder and the utilization of all fodder reserves constitutes a prerequisite for ensuring supplies of domestic fodder to animal stocks and further reducing grain imports. The grain problem and meeting the needs of the population from domestic agriculture are acquiring increasing importance in the international class conflict.

It is important in all sectors of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry to improve the input-output ratio, more effectively use the available funds and boost labor productivity. Cutting expenses on fodder, fuels and transportation as well as careful maintenance and servicing of the technical equipment are playing a big role in this.

Tapping all performance reserves requires deeper cooperation in plant and animal production. Many cooperatives for example, in Striegnitz, Cobbelsdorf and others have accumulated fine experiences in organizing a close communal work effort in the villages.

These experiences should be purposefully transmitted by the state leaderships, with the closest possible collaboration with the working people, to all LPG's, VEB's and cooperatives in order to ensure high output with a minimum of costs. The effectiveness of investments must be enhanced by concentrating the available means on improving soil fertility, substituting liquid power sources, extending the useful life of the technical equipment and rationalizing existing animal sheds.

All state and economic organs, the cooperative farmers and agricultural workers are called upon to vigorously flesh out the proposals for the close cooperation in agriculture made at the third SED Central Committee session.

Perfecting cooperative democracy and further consolidating the alliance between the workers class and the class of cooperative farmers constitute an essential prerequisite for exploring the efficiency reserves in agriculture and for better utilization of the entire potential of cooperative ownership.

More Produce From Small Economies

The working people in forestry have been given the task of increasing until 1985 the supplies of raw lumber by up to 10-10.2 million cubic meters, that is, 107.5-109.7 percent compared with 1980.

Considerable reserves still exist in the individual production of the cooperative farmers and workers as well as members of the association of small gardeners, plot-holders and animal breeders and other individual producers. It is important to even more comprehensively use the possibilities existing there. It is above all the procurement of wool, geese, turkeys, rabbits, skins and honey which will be boosted with the feed that has thus far been employed to promote this production. At the same time initiatives must be focused on a further increase in the production of medicinal plants and spices, tobacco, vegetables and fruit.

The 5-year plan is setting very important national economic tasks for the working people in transportation. The new conditions require an appropriate reduction in transportation expenses and a universal intensification of transportation processes. The railways and inland navigation are acquiring particular importance. The 5-year draft plan envisages the transfer of 15 million tons of goods from the roads to railroads or inland waterways. This will be achieved through the further electrification of 750 km of tracks until 1985 so that 32 percent of the transportation output of the German reichsbahn will be obtained from electric traction. This is the most favorable solution from the viewpoint of power consumption.

Optimizing the supply and transportation relations, above all in transport-intensive branches and fields and in the territories, must result in a considerable decrease of expenditures. The main thing is to rethink all the procurement, cooperation, production, stock, distribution and sale processes concerning their dependence on transportation. Economical forwarding and transportation technologies for shifting transports from the roads to the railroad and waterways have to be immediately implemented. This makes the highest demands on transportation means that are favorable from an energy-economic viewpoint -- railroad and inland navigation -- but also on the quality of cooperation in all fields of the national economy with the transportation sector in preparing and implementing measures for the maximum utilization of transport.

Even Better Utilization of Available Reserves

Available capacity reserves must be opened up and consistently utilized, for instance by further reducing loading and unloading times, reducing standstills and speeding up freight car turnover. By carefully handling the available transportation means, transported goods' losses due to damage are to be nearly excluded.

The tasks of the 1981-85 5-year plan also make high demands on the working people of the post and telecommunications sector, water management and environmental protection.

In the post and telecommunications sector, the services of the people and the economy must be increased qualitatively and quantitatively by further intensifying the operation and communication processes with an unvarying employment rate.

The working people in water management are to further improve the supply to the population and the economy with drinking and industrial water in accordance with the quality standards, and by economically managing the water resources and with a minimum of expenditure.

In the field of environmental protection we pay particular attention to further improving environmental conditions in the workers' centers and the densely populated areas.

Housing Remains the Core of the Social Policy

Esteemed deputies! The development of performance laid down in the plans is the basic prerequisite for continuing our tested social policy. As its core, the housing program is being consistently, further implemented on the basis of the SED party program. In the 5-year plan period, 940,000 apartments for about 2.8 million citizens, above all workers and large families as well as young couples, will be newly built and modernized, including 179,600 apartments in 1982.

Building 600,000 new apartments through 1985 includes the parallel completion of community facilities; in particular, schools, school sports halls, kindergartens, nurseries, youth clubs, out-patient departments, polyclinics and shops, as well as gastronomic and services facilities.

The basic direction of the income and social policy is aimed at materially stimulating and respecting high work performances and gradually increasing the living standard.

The state and economic functionaries, in close cooperation with the trade unions, must pay attention above all to ensuring that the available wage and premium means are used in such a way that the planned targets are fulfilled and surpassed. The wage increases which have become effective as of 1 December this year for working people who work in the health and social sector, for the ever better care of the population, correspond with our performance oriented wage policy.

The net income of the people and the retail trade turnover are to increase in the 1981-85 period to 120 percent. For 1982, an increase to 104 percent is planned. Considerable increases are planned for such high-quality consumer goods which are in great demand among the population as household refrigerators, washing machines and color television sets. Moreover, the plans include stipulations concerning the supply of the people with the thousand little things of daily needs, with spare parts and services and repair work.

At the same time, the 5-year plan provides for increasing use of social funds.

They are to continue the policy of stable consumer prices for basic demand goods, tariffs and services, as well as of low rents and the satisfaction of the growing needs of the population in the health, social and intellectual-cultural sectors. This corresponds with the nature of our socialist society to guarantee every citizen of our country secure prospects in social safety.

Special Care of Families With Several Children

In the future we will continue to especially promote families with several children. The renewed comprehensive increase of the children's allowance of 1 December 1981 for every third and additional child to M100 per month must be seen in this connection. In future, our socialist state will make available M250 million per year for this purpose.

The working people in domestic trade have the responsible task of utilizing the goods stock, which is available in accordance with the plan, with great effectiveness in supplying the population.

In the people's education, the material and personnel conditions are being further improved in order to above all continue developing the 10-grade general polytechnical secondary school according to plan, and to guarantee that all children, if their parents so wish, are educated, cared for and prepared for school in a kindergarten.

The implementation of our economic strategy puts especially high political and vocational demands on our young skilled workers. Therefore it is planned to further develop vocational training.

In the university and technical school sector, a further increase in the quality and level of education, and basic and advanced education of university and technical school cadres must be guaranteed. In the 1981-85 5-year plan period 397,600 students are to start university and technical school education. About 12,000 lecture hall, seminar and study places must be made available.

Also in the years ahead of us, our socialist society will pay particular attention to further expanding the medical and social care of the citizens.

The capacities in the health and social sectors are to be developed according to plan. Through reconstruction, modernization and new building, 8,500 beds in hospitals, 18,500 places in old-people homes and nursing homes and 55,000 places in nurseries have to be made available.

Our socialist state provides comprehensive material and financial funds for the continuous development and promotion of culture and art. From this derives the high demand on the work of our cultural workers that they should increasingly better meet the requirements for higher artistic standards with new works of literature and art, and that they should contribute to the further development of the creative vigor and readiness for achievements of all working people as well as to the development of the socialist way of life.

The state and economic functionaries are called upon to pay attention to the fact that the material and financial funds, which are available according to plan, are utilized with high social effectiveness in implementing the goals of the 5-year plan in the educational sector, medical and social care, recreation, physical culture and sports and in the culture and art sector.

Great Demands on the Leadership at All Levels

Esteemed deputies! With the 1981-85 5-year plan and the national economic plan for 1982, we continue the policy of growth, stability, full-employment and welfare of the people. In the period ahead of us we set ourselves demanding and at the same time real goals for economic and social development. Their implementation requires high performance, a scientifically founded leadership activity and strict organization in implementing the plan in all fields of the national economy.

Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out at the third Central Committee meeting that we want to implement the national economic and sociopolitical directive adopted at the 10th SED Congress with even fewer raw materials and industrialized materials than decided on at the congress. This, as he continued, sets high demands on the management of the national economic processes, and on the quality and effectiveness of social work.

The working people have proved more than once that they can resolve complicated tasks with elan, creativity, resourcefulness and readiness for performance under the tested leadership of the party of the workers class. They act in accordance with the old workers' slogan: What the people's hands produce shall belong to the people! And know that all the achievements are to their benefit.

In our socialist state, everything that generations before us dreamed of and that the workers class waged a sacrificial struggle for has become reality. From that, new initiatives will grow to successfully master the goals which are ahead of us and which are laid down in the plans.

In view of the foreign economic and political conditions which have become more complicated, the constant increase in the effectiveness and quality of leadership at all levels becomes the indispensible prerequisite for achieving our demanding plans. Thus the government regards it as the fundamental duty of the ministers; the general directors of the combines; the chief in the enterprises, cooperatives and institutions; the chairmen of the bezirk and kreis councils, as well as of the chief mayors and mayors of the cities and communities to do their work consistently in accordance with the yardsticks of the 10th SED Congress. They have to create the prerequisites to ensure that every day and every hour the plans can be fulfilled. Here it is necessary that all working people know the experiences of the best workers, apply them and know their share in fulfilling the plan.

It is the task of all state and economic leaders, in cooperation with the trade unions and the FDJ, to support any initiative, make use of any proposal submitted by the working people and -- as was demanded at the third SED Central Committee meeting -- make the collectives work with commitment and resourcefulness in the spirit of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

We Solve the Talks With Optimism and Elan

We proceed from the fact that in mastering the demands of the 1980's and the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress for that, we are only at the beginning. The main thing is to open up additional national economic reserves to a considerably higher extent than so far, and to consistently use all the advantages of our socialist production relations. This requires a high level of work of all organs of the socialist state power, of the managers in industry and the building industry, as well as in all other sectors of the national economy in order to bring fully to bear the creative vigor of the workers class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all other working people for the well-being of our socialist society and for the benefit of every citizen of our country.

When implementing the 1981-85 5-year plan and the national economic plan for 1982, we proceed from proven trustful cooperation among the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR's National Front. We are certain that also in the coming few years all the forces of social life will make an active contribution to our common socialist cause, for the happy and secure future of our people.

The Council of Ministers expresses its firm conviction that the GDR people, under the leadership of the party of the workers class, will also carry out the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with verve and optimism. Our efforts in the coming few years will focus on continuing the construction of the developed socialist society and further strengthening our republic as an inseparable component part of the socialist community of states rallied around the Soviet Union.

I ask you, distinguished deputies, to approve the law on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR's national economy in 1981-85, and the law on the 1982 national economic plan.

MEDICAL ACADEMY ESTABLISHED, HOFFMANN SPEAKS

LD072210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- An academy of military medicine was set up on Monday (7 December) by decision of the GDR Council of Ministers. Speaking at the ceremony, Army General Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, said it is a major task of the academy to train and educate class-conscious socialist military doctors, dentists and pharmacists, loyally devoted to the worker-peasant state. They should play a major part in ensuring the quality and efficiency of medical care.

This includes the constant availability of highly specialized medical care in line with the latest medical knowledge, particularly of Soviet military medicine, and the scientific development of medical services for the National People's Army by providing up-to-date research results to meet requirements. Minister Hoffmann expressed the certainty that the staff of academy of military medicine would honorably fulfill its humanist mission.

The minister for higher and vocational education, Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, then handed the founding document to Lt Gen Prof Hans-Rudolf Gestewitz, the newly appointed chief of the academy of military medicine, and conferred on the academy of the right to award degrees. Present at the ceremony were: Minister of Health Prof Ludwig Mecklinger, members of the board of the Defense Ministry, senior party and state officials, heads of GDR universities and collages, Army Gen Ivan Shavrv, representative in the GDR National People's Army of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces, and the heads of the academies of military medicine of the USSR Armed Forces, the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

POLISH GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST SOLIDARITY

Martial Law Declared

LD131104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Premier Jaruzelski announced in a radio speech this morning that a state of emergency has been declared in Poland because of the anarchy threatening the country and the behavior of the extremist forces of the Solidarity organization which openly aspire to power. The state of emergency came into force on the order of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Army General Jaruzelski, the minister of national defense, announced further, a military council of national salvation has been formed, and military commissars have been appointed who have the right to supervise the activities of the state administrative organs from the ministries right down to the lowest organs. The commissars have the right to remove all leaders who do not fulfill their obligations.

Measures have been taken to intern the extremist leaders of Solidarity and members of illegal antisocialist organizations. Likewise, persons have been interned who are responsible for the social, political and economic crisis which has developed in Poland. Among these are Gierek, Jaroszewicz, Grudzien, Szydlak and others.

In his radio speech, Jaruzelski asked that social calm should be established in the country and trust and respect toward the organs of state authority be restored, and that the people's economy begin to function normally. The first secretary of the PZPR asked for a rallying of the ranks of the party, emphasizing that the party is the leading force in society which consistently takes measures for the strengthening of socialism and its further construction. He emphasized that the Polish people set a high value on the friendship and fraternal help of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Poland remains an unbroken link in the socialist community, Jaruzelski said in his radio speech this morning.

Emergency Laws Outlined

LD131704 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Illegality, arbitrariness and chaos have devasted the economy. In the interest of the reactionary seizure of power, open preparations were made which could have led to bloodshed. For this reason, the State Council has introduced a nationwide state of emergency in Poland. According to this, convening and organizing all types of meetings, processions and demonstrations is prohibited; it is also prohibited to organize public gatherings, arts, entertainment and sports programs without the previous permission of the appropriate local state administrative organ. Religious ceremonies within churches and chapels are excepted.

The dissemination of all types of publication and information, as well as the use of any type of printing technology without the previous permission of the authorities is prohibited. The right of the workers to organize and carry out strikes and protest actions is temporarily suspended. According to a decree of the Polish minister of internal affairs, there is a curfew in effect over the entire country from 2200 to 0600.

Those who work in several shifts must get certificates, and only then may they go onto the streets during the curfew. A special permit is required to stay at another address for more than 48 hours. Force will be used against those who do not abide by the measures. The minister of internal affairs decreed that any person between 16 and 60 years can be obligated to do unpaid work any time during the 7 days.

According to a report from Warsaw radio, passenger traffic on the borders has been suspended. The Polish borders can be crossed only by Polish and foreign citizens whose permanent resident is in Poland and currently returning home or by Poles and foreigners who live abroad and are leaving Poland. The restriction of passenger traffic does not apply to personnel of diplomatic bodies and accredited institutions.

The Military Council of National Salvation, in its appeal today, stresses that the introduction of the state of emergency should be received with understanding by all those who want the collapse of Poland to be prevented.

Western Reaction Viewed

LD132222 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Good Evening. In the opinion of most responsible statesmen in the socialist and Western worlds, the chances improved in Europe early this morning for stepping into the new year in peace and in a calm atmosphere. I think you must all know the facts by now concerning the declared state of emergency in Poland.

A news items has arrived from the United States which indicates, precisely through a lack of news value, the first reaction of the American leadership. President Reagan did not regard it as necessary to interrupt his weekend. The NATO Council has been convened for Monday afternoon in Brussels. This is where the member states will decide how to react to the Polish events. U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who is at the NATO headquarters, said that the Polish people must find the solution to their own problems. According to diplomatic sources, the NATO countries regard everything that has happened in Poland since midnight on Saturday as the internal affair of Poland.

At this time on Sunday evenings we have often commented on news items, stating unequivocally whether they are good or bad news. Well, today I refer to lessons of our own national history when I say that the decision by the Polish armed forces to restore the internal order in their country, by their own strength, is good news. We can only wish General Jaruzelski and his comrades that their endeavors should meet with success at the cost of the least possible sacrifice. The struggle did not end this morning: rather, it only began then. The Polish people, freed of the earlier leaders who fell under the spell of their own stupid dogmas and the idea of their own omnipotence, and, at the same time, freed of the false prophets of counterrevolution, have a chance of progressing along a straighter path than hitherto, and this time really in an ascending direction. We hope that within a foreseeable time we shall be able to look back on the present crisis in Poland as a test of strength from which the sober forces of socialism, those with a wide perspective, who are ready for the renewal and who are in this sense courageous, have emerged victorious, providing a few lessons worth the appreciation of the entire socialist world.

SOLIDARITY KK PLENUM MEETS 11 DEC IN GDANSK

Negotiations, Accord Discussed

LD111940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The 2-day plenary deliberations of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission [KK] started at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk this morning.

The first part of today's session was focused on mapping out the strategy and tactics of the union in the present situation, taking into account the results of consultations held with union members after the Radom session of the KK Presidium. The participants in the negotiations with the government related the course of the talks to date and their results. They also expressed their opinion that the negotiations have not been very fruitful to this point and therefore the manner of acting should be changed.

Next in the discussion much attention was paid to the problem: Accord or confrontation?

Jan Rulewski stated that a state of confrontation has existed practically since August last year and only its forms are changing. In his opinion there still is a chance to achieve an agreement but only on the condition that the government changes its behavior and gears itself to a real implementation of the demands of the population. If this does not happen, it will be necessary to set up a provisional government composed of experts and next hold early elections to the Sejm and other representative organs.

Next Jerzy Kropownicki explained why the idea of the national accord is impossible for Solidarity to accept. One of the main arguments against it is -- in his opinion -- the fact that the party is meant to be one of the partners in the accord.

Procedure Blamed

LD112050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity National Commission has ended the first day of its plenary proceedings at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. The union's strategy and tactics in the current situation were discussed. Participants in the negotiations with the government side have outlined the progress and results of these talks to date.

The opinion was expressed to the effect that negotiations to date have not been very fruitful and that, as it was said, the procedure is to blame.

Debate Details, Resolution

LD112230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Piotr Szadrowski report from Gdansk]

[Text] The Solidarity National Commission [KK] ended its first day of plenary deliberations at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk at 2010. Let me recall that one of the topics discussed at the start was the evaluation of the proposal to set up the front of national accord.

In the opinion of Jerzy Kropownicki this concept is dangerous to Solidarity and must not be accepted under any circumstances. The speaker added that, instead of forming the front of national accord, a social accord ought to be achieved. The government, NSZZ Solidarity and the Catholic Church would play the main role here.

Jan Rulewski came out for speeding up the elections to the Sejm and People's Councils and the referendum on the subject of the system of administration of power.

Andrzej Slowik from Lodz appealed to the KK to give its consent to organize an action strike in the Lodz region in the foodstuffs and processing industry, because there are too many unclear matters around the problem of providing food for the population -- this was not just his opinion.

Seweryn Jaworski, the deputy chairman of the Mazowsze region, stated that the union's security is in danger. That is why workers' guards should be set up all over the country.

I told you about these, and other speeches, in more detail in earlier radio bulletins. Here I have the latest information from the evening hours.

During the afternoon debate several experts took the floor. Assistant Professor Stefan Kurowski criticized the system's so-called provisional principles [prowizorium], describing them as a factor for maintaining the system's fundamental forms. He cited planning, which remains by directive; subsequently he mentioned the system of information and the system of compiling the central plan. He also criticized the destructive, as he put it, taxation scale, as it affects wages and the profits of enterprises. He stated that party works committees are defenders of this policy. He also added that price rises can only be implemented together with economic reform.

Lawyer (Sila-Nowicki) was the next speaker. He stated that Solidarity is not striving for confrontation, although one could, at times, get this impression. This pertains, for example, to the problem of workers' guards, street demonstrations and the Radom resolution which, although justified, was formulated rather clumsily. In the opinion of the speaker, the government is not striving for confrontation either, because it would be too dangerous for it. Lawyer (Sila-Nowicki) also came out in favor of the functioning of all political organizations, as well as Solidarity. He deemed strike action unrealistic. In this way, he said, one could easily compromise oneself. In general, he stated, strikes are a weapon of the past since they are more harmful to the public than to the authorities.

Subsequent participants in the discussion emphasized that a national truce would be the best way out of the present difficult situation in the country. It would be of benefit for the economy. However, this truce would have to be accepted by the authorities which would, for its duration, refrain from attacking the union.

Professor Geremek added that the union's policy lacks consistency and that the public is weary of this. The Radom program was well received and one must follow this line. In this context he mentioned the referendum, as if it were a slogan.

Andrzej Gwiazda made a rather incoherent and, as usual, aggressive speech. He said that Solidarity is losing as far as propaganda was concerned; that the union's policy suffered a breakdown and that it is not possible to be reconciled to the fact that the KK is taking it with equanimity.

Chairman (Stelmachowski) was one of the last speakers today. He presented a resolution to be submitted to the Sejm to protest against the trade unions bill which has finally found its way onto the Sejm agenda. In this context he drew attention to points such as control over the union, suspension of the right to strike and denial of the right for the civilian employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Citizens Militia and the prison service to join trade unions.

At the conclusion of today's proceedings, a resolution was passed supporting the protest action of employees of the Polish radio and television service against the introduction of a new organizational structure in the radio committee and a resolution which supports the setting up of trade unions within the Citizens Militia.

That is all we have for you from today's debates. The session will resume at 0900 tomorrow.

Walesa, Geremek Cited

LD120216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The problem of national accord was raised during the discussion at the Solidarity National Commission session held in Gdansk. Many speakers said that such an accord is possible but that it should be achieved not by signing an agreement between individual social and political forces but by means of the implementation of the demands of society. It was stressed that the preliminary conditions stated in the Radom resolution must be fulfilled by the government.

Lech Walesa stated during the debates that it is not true that the union is retreating. Solidarity is constantly advancing but the union's field of action has changed. Until sometime ago the union was dealing with problems of lesser importance and now it is faced with essential issues. The Solidarity chairman also said that he wanted to avoid tackling great problems at present but after having analyzed the situation together with regional chairmen in Radom, he changed his opinion. Walesa criticized the plan to grant extraordinary powers to the government and expressed the opinion that the trade union law is tantamount to granting extraordinary powers to the government. He added that if Solidarity did not exist the state of anarchy in Poland would have reached at present a degree difficult to imagine.

Bronislaw Geremek said that the key issue of an agreement is to define a place for the party in a pluralist system. He stated that it is necessary to try and break the monopoly of power. He stated that the Radom program is good and should be followed.

At Geremek's motion the session participants adopted a resolution in which they state that Solidarity would not approve the bill in its form submitted to the Sejm by the government.

Warning on Anti-Union Bill

NC112027 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 11 Dec (AFP) -- A national Committee meeting here of the Solidarity trade union today warned parliament against an anti-union bill proposed by the government.

The warning was issued in a motion approved unanimously at the end of the first day of the committee's session, regarded as potentially crucial, as delegates showed they were in a fighting mood.

Declaring the government no longer "morally" fit to run the country, Bydgoszcz section president Jan Rulewski, known for his radicalism, called for a referendum of Solidarity's members to determine whether the authorities still enjoyed public confidence. Getting support from several other speakers, Mr Rulewski called for creation of a provisional government to organize free parliamentary elections.

Silesia delegate Andrzej Rozplochowski proposed doing away with the role of head of the communist party, "written into the Constitution in 1976 in an authoritarian fashion." He said Solidarity should accept no suggestion of entente put forth by the communists.

Solidarity President Lech Walesa, referring to his meetings with Polish Primate Josef Glemp, and to the church's developing role as moderator in the union-government face-off, said: "I wanted to seek entente, to drag things out until spring if necessary before coming to broad political solutions. But I realized at Radom (the Solidarity Presidium meeting) that we couldn't wait any longer."

Most speakers today, in fact, denounced what they termed the union's passivity, saying the time was ripe to move from demands to hard action, without regard for the attitude of the government.

Several delegates called for the creation -- with or without endorsement of authorities -- of a national economy council to monitor the government, possibly to replace it.

Daily Cites Walesa, Glemp

LD121552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 12 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Will the concept of solving controversial issues by peaceful means win the day? This is the question in the title of a report by ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist Wieslaw Kozyra on NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission [KK] session.

The Solidarity chairman, in a special statement given to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, in answer to a question as to whether the radical forces of Solidarity have so much increased in importance recently that he has to bend before them, replied: No, they have not increased but at the same time it is they who are really right. They were right before and they are right today. The thing is that going along the same road as they we would really have to solve matters through confrontation, including brawling. My politics, said Lech Walesa, is based on the fact that I, too, want to achieve the same ends but not at the same price -- [I want to achieve the goals] without a fistfight. I wish to speak with the government and reach agreement with it but I do not wish to betray the interests which we set outselves in August -- in other words, [favor] going more calmly and more slowly toward the goal which we all set ourselves.

In reply to the question whether his concept of a peaceful settlement of controversial issues would prevail at this session, Lech Walesa said: It will prevail. However, we shall raise more radically those subjects which are the most important for the union and the public.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY also carries a letter from Archbishop Josef Glemp, primate of Poland, to Lech Walesa. We read in it, inter alia:

The Catholic Church has been viewing with sympathy right from the beginning the renewal which the trade union represented by you has undertaken. The great achievements up to now cannot be wrecked by a lack of prudence going under the name of confrontation. One must undertake a dialogue which, although it has been so difficult to date, is not sterile. I trust that the style of dialogue undertaken during the talk of 4 November will be a model for further talks and will embrace further social spheres.

Agreement, we read in another excerpt of the letter from the primate of Poland to Lech Walesa, is the collection of reasons worked out by the mind which might penetrate to the truth. However, the truth is often clouded over by emotion and a state of tension, pressure and irritation.

Papers Criticize First Day

LD121016 Warsaw PAP in English 0857 GMT 12 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU, the party daily, said today that the course of the Gdansk session of the Solidarnosc National Commission so far has provided "a confirmation of the worst expectations and provides no grounds for an optimistic mood."

In a comment on the first day of the Solidarnosc debate the daily wrote: "The question which in this situation an overwhelming majority of the Polish nation are asking is whether the Solidarnosc National Commission [word indistinct] (?spurns) the line of agreement, whether it persists in holding to the position of dictating unacceptable conditions?

"The first day of the session provides no ground for an optimistic mood. Gentlemen Slowik, Sobieraj, Jaworski, Rulewski, Jalowiecki and Rozplochowski, each in his own way, spoke for hardline solutions.

"So far a whiff of terror has come from the (Solidarnosc) deliberations hall."

Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik today wrote in the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that the Solidarnosc threat to call a strike if the Sejm adopts a law on special powers for the government, is another proof of the manipulation with the social moods by the union. He wrote further: "Nothing is being said of the fact that the government motion contains a proposal the formula of which is not known yet for the time being, an intention whose possible implementation is to serve the interests of the entire society and not a selected group only. In the final consequence, these may be powers designed to protect the interests of the state and the society. Of course, nobody can expect Solidarnosc officials, blinded by hatred towards socialism, to afford such an interpretation.

"However, it is worth drawing attention to the fact that Solidarnosc leadership cells, while waging a campaign against a possible state of emergency, themselves are carrying into effect unlawfully and arbitrarily ways of conduct which are typical for a state of emergency."

PAP Summarizes First Day

LD121300 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP) -- The union's strategy and tactics in the present situation, following consultation with Solidarnosc members after the NC [National Commission] expanded Presidium session in Radom last week, were the basic topic raised by the members of the Solidarnosc National Commission which convened for a two-day session in Gdansk today.

NC Secretary Antoni Tokarczuk pointed out, [that] the NC Presidium's stand adopted in Radom found support among the rank-and-file Solidarnosc members.

Grzegorz Palka tried to blame the government side for deliberately delaying the negotiations on the social council of national economy. "Further progress on this issue cannot be expected", G. Palka said.

Jacek Merkel spoke about the negotiations on the economic reform and stated that the talks "brought no results".

Jan Rulewski, declaring himself in favour of political and not force solutions of problems which are the subject of confrontation, said that "the recognition of the principle of the nation's supremacy over the interest of groups and political parties" should be the basis of such solutions. The representative system should constitute the practical realization of this principle, Rulewski said, which should mean accelerated elections to the Sejm and other representation bodies.

Jan Rulewski stated that after a possible strike, a provisional government composed of experts will have to be set up to take over power until the elections. "I am against agreement in the party-proposed version", he said.

Jerzy Kropownicki said that one of the major arguments (?with) the front of national accord was that the PUWP which recognizes itself as the leading force is to be one of the partners. How should one in this situation see the position of the other parties and political movements, he asked.

In his opinion, the proper formula of the accord should take into account only three sides: the state authorities, Solidarnosc and the church. Other partners can only join in the accords, he said.

Andrzej Slowik urged the NC to declare an active strike as that could show the authorities that the society can manage without them.

Seweryn Jaworski also referred to the concept of an active strike indicating that in the case of a nation-wide strike, the co-ordinating functions could be exercised by a social council of national economy. He also advocated the idea of setting up worker's guards as "in view of the union being endangered".

S. Jawerski also proposed to announce a "national amnesty" to cover those guilty of errors and abuses of authority, which, he said, would help to dilute the confrontative trends.

The issue of national accord was discussed by many speakers. Accord is possible but should be reached not through signing agreements between the specific political and social forces but through the realization of the society's postulates, the speakers said, stressing that it is necessary for the authorities to meet the preliminary demands included in the Radom resolution.

Lech Walesa stated that the union is presently facing principal questions. He said [he had] wanted to avoid taking up these great problems now, but having analyzed the situation together with the regional boards' leaders he changed his mind.

Walesa criticized the draft bill on equipping the government with special powers and expressed an opinion that the bill on trade unions practically carried out the same thing as the bill on the special powers would. If Solidarnosc had not been there, anarchy in Poland would have now reached a hardly predictable stage, Walesa added.

The National Commission next listened to the expert opinions. Stefan Kurowski criticized the so-called budget provisional arrangement, stating that it served to preserve the old system.

Bronislaw Geremek said that the definition of the PUWP's position in a pluralist system was the key issue of the accord and said that the authorities' monopoly had to be broken down. The Radom programme is appropriate and should be followed, he said.

The National Commission adopted a resolution expressing disapproval for the bill on the (?trade unions) now passed over to the Sejm and said that in many points it did not comply with what had been adopted by the commission appointed by the Council of State. The resolution states that Solidarnosc does not accept the bill in this version.

Also adopted were resolutions on the "socialization of radio and television", the setting up of a council for the social communication media, on support for creating trade unions within the people's militia and on the distribution of printing and radiophonic equipment.

PAP Commentary on Walesa

LD112120 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Dec 81

[PAP commentary]

[Text] Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa has recently spoken fairly frequently on the subject of the national accord front. On 4 November he took part in a meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp, devoted to the possible chances of setting up a joint front and a permanent basis for a dialogue and consultation by the political and social forces which adhere to the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic.

Since that meeting, which many observers of Polish political life described as historic, a lively discussion developed in the country -- including within Solidarity -- not always in a situation free of tension, but often in circumstances of accusations leveled by Solidarity at the authorities, charging them with allegedly breaking the social accords and preparing an attack upon the union. Last Thursday Lech Walesa, in Radom for the session of the enlarged National Commission [KK] Presidium, placed in doubt the formula of the national accord front. On the preceding day the KK Presidium issued a statement to the effect that the chances of a national accord had been ruined.

Let us recall some of the formulations, or rather demands put forward by the Solidarity Presidium, which cannot leave any doubt as to the intentions of the authors: the abandonment by the authorities of all reprisals against trade unions; the submission to the government of a draft bill on trade unions in a version agreed upon with Solidarity representatives; the abandonment by the authorities of the so-called provisional stage [prowizorium] in the state system; and the reaching of agreement with the union on the subject of the economic reform, as well as its implementation, which should be based on the principle of the self-management of enterprises; the holding of democratic elections to People's Councils at all levels including voivodship People's Councils, the latter to be held before the due date; placing People's Councils in the charge of the local administration -- we shall not agree to voting for one list of candidates as in previous years; the establishing of a trade union system of monitoring the management of resources, especially food resources -- maintaining secrecy on this issue with regard to the nation is unacceptable; the granting of powers to the social council for national economy enabling it to have real influence upon the decisions of the government and to monitor the socioeconomic policy of the state; ensuring for this council, for Solidarity and for the church, as well as for other centers of public opinion, access to radio and television. All these were found to be minimum conditions for the accord.

Today, before the beginning of the KK plenary session in the Gdansk shipyard, Lech Walesa, when asked by journalists, spoke resolutely in favor of the implementation of the line of accord, emphasizing at the same time that what is at stake is an accord which would really serve to solve the country's problems. It is precisely this interpretation of the role of the accord front that was discussed at the meeting of the big three on 4 November. Consequently a question presents itself. What is more important in these evidently conflicting reports? The statements, resolutions and decisions recorded on paper or verbal utterances by the chairman of the union? Is it true that the leadership of the union keeps the masses of its members on a constant alert because it still does not know what line to take, as was said recently by a participant in the recent general meeting of the Solidarity Mazowsze district? The aforementioned position of the KK Presidium and of the chairmen of the regional executives of Solidarity in Radom, which referred to further negotiations on the subject of national accord as futile, was in the form of a proposal to be discussed by the broad masses of members. It was intended to elicit the attitude of the members so that on this basis the KK would adopt a binding decision. Does it mean, therefore, that today's statement by Lech Walesa indicates that the masses of members are of a different opinion with regard to national accord than the KK Presidium?

12 DEC SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION SESSION

Resolutions Reported

LD121138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission [KK] has resumed proceedings in Gdansk.

Yesterday, as we have already reported, several resolutions were adopted. One of them rejects the draft statute on the trade unions proposed by the government. In the view of the KK this draft departs in a number of essential points from what was agreed on at the forum of the commission set up by the Council of State. Also adopted were resolutions in the matters of the so-called socialization of radio and television, appointing a council for social communications media, resolutions supporting the creation of trade union in Citizens' Militia bodies, and resolutions dealing with the division of printing and radiophonic equipment.

Second Day's Debates

LD121724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Today is the second day of Solidarity's National Commission debates in Gdansk. Grzegorz Palka was one of the first to speak today. He presented a continuation draft for the Radom resolution and stated that if the government fails to satisfy Solidarity's demands made in Radom by the end of the year, the union should, by 15 January next year, hold a referendum pertaining, among other things, to a vote of no confidence in the government, and to free elections to the Sejm and People's Councils.

The person chairing Solidairty's debates today reported that yesterday's suggestion to extend amnesty to persons responsible for the present crisis was not in accordance with the resolutions passed at the first national congress by the delegates.

A representative of the founding committee of the Citizens' Militia functionaries' trade union read an open letter to the National Commission which stated that an act on trade unions which makes it impossible for militia functionaries to join a trade union cannot be passed.

The next to speak was Jacek Kuron. His speech boiled down to two theses: first, that the union's program should be a continuation of the Radom resolution with the inclusion of the point on free elections to the Sejm and People's Councils; and second, holding a union referendum on two questions: Are you for the Radom program? Will you support this program by striking?

Subsequently Ludwik Dorn, from the Mazowsze social research center, presented the results of a poll conducted after the session in Radom. He stated that 26 percent of those polled failed to support the speeches of the Presidium members.

Then discussion began and it is already possible to single out the main topics of the current session. These are first and foremost: the union's long-term program access to the mass media, and elections to the Sejm and People's Councils.

More on Speakers' Comments

LD121956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Reporter dispatch from Gdansk]

[Excerpts] Several minutes before 1000 today, the second day of debates of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission [KK] began in Gdansk.

Jan Rulewski suggested that the bureau of the union's press spokesman should compile a list of journalists with accreditation to the KK session. If accounts from the proceedings do not correspond with the truth, then, in his view, it will be necessary to deprive the individuals, the journalists, as the first step, and subsequently the firms they represent, of the accreditation passes which were issued earlier. Here he mentioned TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

After a debate on formal issues, lasting half an hour, Jacek Kuron took the floor as a guest of the session.

In the program discussion one of the participants said that local strikes helped to weaken union authority. He suggested that passive strikes be given up and that more use be made of active strikes.

Among opinions voiced more frequently than most were the opinions that it is necessary to carry out democratic and free elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils.

The next speaker said that the passage of the acts on workers' self-management and the state enterprises should be considered a success of the union. Self-management groups, he said, by developing their organizational activities are, in fact, removing party committees from workplaces.

Jan Kulaj, chairman of NSZZ Solidarity of Private farmers', was brief: Let us show that while we do not have power, we can effectively operate as a social movement. Solidarity, he continued, should not allow itself to be [words indistinct]. He also reiterated the thesis about the integration of all Solidarity unions and integration between the town and the countryside.

Zbigniew Bujak stated that it is necessary to pause and reflect on the tactic of [word indistinct]. Radom, he said, although it has been accepted, has, at the same time polarized society. That is why, in his view, it is inadvisable to carry on an open front of struggle. He came out in favor of political struggle, using the method of, as he put it, (?small steps).

[Words indistinct] stated that even though talks have been underway with the government, the authorities have, simultaneously, been making decisions unfavorable to workers. We must, he said, force the authorities to conclude an agreement, but it must be an authentic one.

After a break, the program discussion concluded. The issue of territorial self-management and of elections to the primary level people's councils was dealt with next.

Further Report on Debates

LD122316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The National Commission [KK] of NSZZ Solidarity continued its debates in Gdansk. The morning session discussed the union's strategy and tactics in the current situation. The session decided not to deal with other problems for the time being since the subject of strategy and tactics is deemed to be of fundamental importance.

Both the discussion and the tentative drafts of a resolution on this matter clearly point to the fact, PAP writes, that Solidarity's leadership is resolutely inclined to move to typically political activities which bear all the signs of a direct struggle for power.

The thesis that the public can no longer tolerate authorities that had failed its expectations and continued to do so was repeated in numerous speeches. The authorities were described as incompentent and antidemocratic. The debates confirmed that the union's activities should therefore pursue a goal of mobilizing the entire public, and not just Solidarity members, around the Radom program which should be subject to a referendum. Jacek Kuron spoke on this, among others.

Patrycjusz Kosmowski suggested more far-reaching measures, speaking of the need to set up a provisional government and to develop for it a comprehensive program which would be political, as well as economic in nature.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that the creation of a national agreement, in the interests of democracy, should constitute a step that accents the transgression of a certain limit by Solidarity [as heard]. One of the partners in the agreement should be the party. However, if it is unwilling to join in this agreement, it is necessary to strive to isolate it and to reduce it to the apparatus of power alone.

Many speeches, PAP writes, contained the conviction that confrontation with the authorities is inevitable. It was, however, necessary to proclaim all the time the willingness to conclude an agreement and to strive to attain it in a sincere way. In case this line failed, the participants in the debates said, it will then be possible to show that it was not Solidarity that was responsible for the confrontation.

Strategy, Tactics Viewed

LD122230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Gdansk is on the air. Editor Marek Szelewicki reports:

[Begin recording] The second day of debates of NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission [KK] is dominated by the discussion on the union's strategy, tactics and elections to people's councils. Numerous speeches made the point that local strike actions lowered the union's authority. One of the participants in the discussion stated that it is necessary to make much more extensive use of the possibility of availing oneself of active strikes. At the beginning it would be done in small workplaces, laboratory fasion, as he put it, and subsequently on a wider scale.

Zbigniew Bujak was among those who took part in the discussion on the union's tactics. In his view, it was not necessary to carry on an open front of struggle. He favored only a political struggle. Even though the Radom accords have been accepted, they have, at the same time, polarized society.

Jan Kulaj, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, a guest at the session, stated briefly: As Solidarity we must show that even though we have no power, effective activity by our social movement is possible. He also appealed for the integration of all Solidarity unions and integration between towns and the countryside.

Bogdan Lis expressed the view that it was necessary to force the authorities to conclude an agreement, but, as he termed it, an authentic one.

Then a debate on territorial self-management and on electoral regulations concerning elections to people's councils on the primary level commenced. Draft electoral regulations were presented by (Tadeusz Syryjczyk) . He supported proportional elections from lists of candidates. This resulted, he said, in a competition both between programs and candidates.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz did not agree with this. He said elections by name call [wybory imienne] would be better. If we have a few lists, he argued, we will have lists compiled both by the party and by Solidarity: This will put the union in a position as an opponent. Further: I do not regard it as advisable for the union to join the people's councils for this would constitute an entry into the power structure. With this, the brief debate on electoral regulations ended.

Subsequently, on behalf of the Commission for Resolutions and Motions, Andrzej Gwiazda presented a few draft resolutions, among others, on the union's strategy.

A few amendments to the Radom resolution have been suggested. Among them are the following: the passage about a 24-hour general strike, once the government has been given special powers -- it has been suggested that it should be replaced by an indefinite strike, or, rather, a strike until such time as the government, as it was put, rejects the powers given to it.

Jerzy Kropownicki added: The amendments are good, but too mild. We must prevent special powers for the government from being passed. Otherwise, he said, a general strike is essential.

Andrzej Gwiazda lent his support to this speech.

Andrzej Rozplochowski added that we are making a mistake because people wish to know what will happen after the strike; that we will construct structures of our own.

Karol Modzelewski suggested that a point on the referendum should supplement this resolution. After the evening break, the session resumed. Discussion is still underway on the union's strategy and tactics and on the draft resolution on elections. It has also been announced that there will be a night session. Participants are also being pushed for time, since, as has officially been announced, they can only use the hall in the Lenin shipyard tomorrow for 3 hours. Therefor the main resolutions will be passed tonight, or, perhaps, tomorrow morning. That is all from Gdansk. [end recording]

More Debate Details

LD130230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Discussion of the union's strategy and tactics dominated the second day of debate by the NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission in Gdansk. According to PAP, it has become quite clear that Solidarity's leadership is bent on undertaking typically political activities. This bears all the signs of a direct struggle with the authorities or a struggle for power. The draft resolutions worked out on the basis or previous discussion and presented at the beginning of the debate leave no doubt about this.

One of these draft documents states that society can no longer tolerate authorities who fail to satisfy expectations. If the authorities' attitude fails to change by the end of the year, it is suggested that a referendum be held on a vote of no confidence in the government and the Sejm and that a provisional government be set up and early elections held.

While agreeing with the demands to form a provisional government and to hold elections to the Sejm Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron advised that they ought not to be included in the union's program, since their inclusion would be interpreted as an attempt to liquidate the present authorities. In his opinion, the Radom program, around which the entire society should be mobilized, should suffice, at least for the moment. He also advised that Solidarity's program should avoid anti-Soviet overtones.

Pawel Michalak stated that Solidarity has to date imposed a number of restrictions on itself, among which are talks with the government. Participation in the front of national accord would be the most far-reaching self-restriction, since it would confirm the existing state of affairs, whereas what the union is essentially striving for is change.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz said the formulation of a national agreement in the interests of democracy would highlight the fact that Solidarity has crossed a certain limit. The party ought to be one of the partners in this agreement. However, should it refuse to participate, one should strive to isolate it, to reduce its power through agitation among rank-and-file members. The speaker also suggested that talks ought to be conducted with other organizations, namely the United Peasant Party, Democratic Party and Catholic groups. The church should constitute the backbone of the agreement.

In the view of Karol Modzelewski, the authorities in Poland are fact to face with an alternative: either a genuine agreement, together with a belt-tightening by the public, in exchange for democracy, for democratization, or continuation of the position of holding a monopoly of power and the breaking of the agreement. It is this second alternative that has been chosen. It leads to a situation in which a totalitarian authority lacks control over society; therefore, it leads to anarchy.

Solidarity's mistake was that it allowed the government to use the negotiations as a screen behind which it carried out such activities as formulating the provisional budget and creating extraordinary powers for itself. The government has by no means abandoned these activities. It is, however, trying to introduce them under the guise of the trade unions act. Speaking of the union's tactics, Karol Modzelewski came out against open defiance of the authorities. against a declaration of war. He advised flexibility, along the Radom line.

Patrycjusz Kosmowski suggested more far-reaching measures. He spoke of the need to set up a provisional government and to work out a comprehensive political as well as economic program for it.

According to our Gdansk correspondent, the National Commission session will continue tonight and, in all probability, tomorrow as well.

General Strike Recourse Passed

NC121838 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk, northwest Poland, 12 Dec (AFP) -- The leadership of Poland's Solidarity union today formally approved recourse to a general strike if parliament adopted legislation giving special powers to the government.

The question of (?special powers) was expected to come up in parliament next Tuesday. It would empower the government to outlaw strikes for a period of three months. Solidarity's decision was near-unanimous, with only a single dissenting vote cast in its National Coordination Committee.

Radom Statement Approved

LD130018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] During the second day of debates by NSZZ Solidarity's National Commission [KK] in Gdansk, discussion continued on the union's strategy and tactics in the current situation. After a lengthy debate on formulating a resolution in this matter, the participants decided to approve in full the Radom statement and to regard it as the position of the entire union. A number of resolutions and statements have also been passed.

The NSZZ Solidarity KK also examined the draft document setting out electoral regulations for the primary level People's Councils. Subsequently it decided to convey the draft to the Sejm. The session continues.

PAP Views Demands, Walesa

LD121836 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81

["Who To Believe?" -- PAP headline; by PAP Commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec (PAP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who took part in the Radom session of the Solidarity National Commission, put in question last Thursday the formula of the national front. A day earlier, the National Commission Presidium adopted a statement which reiterated the position that chances for national accord were cancelled.

Here are some of the demands advanced by the Presidium of the National Commission:

-- Abandonment by the authorities of all anti-union repressions;

-- Sending in to the Sejm the draft law on trade unions in the version agreed on with Solidarity representatives;

-- Abandonment by the authorities of the so-called interim economic system and introduction, after consultation with the union, of an economic reform based on self-management of enterprises;

-- Holding of democratic elections to the People's Councils of all levels and subordinating territorial administration to those councils -- we will not agree to vote for a uniform list of candidates, as in previous elections;

--Trade unions should have supervision over the economy, and food reserves in particular -- keeping them secret is unacceptable;

--The social council of national economy should be vested with powers enabling it to influence government decisions and supervise them socio-economic policy of the state;

--The council, as well as Solidarity, the church and other centres of public opinion should have access to radio and television.

The above stated demands were considered the minimum conditions of agreement. However, on Friday, just before the opening of the plenary debate of the National Commission in the Lenin shipyard of Gdansk, Lech Walesa declared that he was totally in favour of the line of agreement. Speaking to journalists, he stressed that he meant an agreement "which would [words indistinct] solve problems in the country." It seems that the role of national accord front understood just in this way was the subject of the [word indistinct] meeting on November 4.

Thus a question arises -- what is more relevant of those contradictory statements, the written announcements, resolutions and decisions or the oral statements by the union's chairman? Is it really the case that, as one of the participants in the recent meeting of the delegates of Mazowsze Solidarity chapter said, the Union's leadership keeps the rank and file on constant alert because it does not know what line of action to take?

Can it be that the Friday statement by Lech Walesa indicated that the union masses have a different opinion on the national accord than the Presidium of the National Commission?

GOVERNMENT DECLARES MARTIAL LAW; DECREES NOTED

Jaruzelski Address to Nation

LD130822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0501 GMT 13 Dec 81

[13 December address to the nation by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski -- recorded]

[Text] Citizens of the Polish People's Republic. I turn to you today as a soldier and as the head of the Polish Government. I turn to you in matters of supreme importance. Our country has found itself at the edge of an abyss. The achievements of many generations, the house erected from Polish ashes, is being ruined. The structures of the state are ceasing to function. New blows are being struck every day at the dying economy. Our living conditions are imposing on people an increasinly greater burden. Lines of painful division are running through many Polish homes. The atmosphere of endless conflicts, of misunderstandings and of hatred is sowing psychological devastation and injuring the traditions of tolerance. Strikes, strike readiness and protest actions have become the norm. Even schoolchildren are being dragged into it.

Yesterday evening many public buildings were occupied. Exhortations for a physical settling accounts with the "reds," with people who hold different views, are being made. Acts of terrorism, of threats, of mob trials and also of direct coercion around. The wave of impudent crimes, of assaults and break-ins is sweeping the country. Fortunes amounting to millions are being accrued by economic underground sharks and are growing. Chaos and demoralization have assumed the proportions of a disaster.

The nation has come to the end of its psychological endurance. Many people are beginning to despair. Now it is not days but hours that separate us from a national catastrophe. Honesty compels one to ask the question: Did things have to come to this?

In assuming the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers, I believed that we could lift ourselves up. Have we,thus done everything to stop the spiral of the crisis? History will assess our activities. There have been errors, and we are drawing conclusions from them. Above all, however, the past months have been a busy time for the government, a time of wrestling with enormous difficulties.

Unfortunately, however, the national economy has been turned into an arena for political struggle. A deliberate torpedoing of government activities has brought about a situation in which results are not commensurate with the work put in, with our efforts. We cannot be said to lack good will, moderation and patience. Sometimes there has been, perhaps, even too much of it. One cannot fail to notice the respect for social agreements displayed by the government. We have gone even further. The initiative of the great national accord won the support of millions of Poles. It created an opportunity for the democratic system to become more deeply rooted and for the range of reforms to be broadened. These hopes have been frustrated.

The Solidarity leadership was not present at the common table. The words uttered in Radom and at the session in Gdansk have completely unmasked the true intentions of its leading bodies. These intentions are confirmed on a mass scale by every day practice, by mounting aggressiveness by extremists, by an open striving for a complete partition of the socialist Polish state. How long can one wait for a sobering up? How long can a hand stretched out toward accord meet with a closed fist? I say this with a heavy heart, with immense bitterness. Things could have been different in our country; they should be different. The continuation of the current state could inevitably lead to a catastrophe, to complete chaos, to poverty and famine. Severe winter conditions could multiply losses and engulf numerous victims, especially among the weakest, whom we want to protect most. In this situation idleness would be a crime against the nation. It is necessary to say "enough," to block the path to confrontation which Solidarity leaders have openly announced. We must make it clear today as the date approaches for the mass political demonstrations, including in the center of Warsaw, which have been called in connection with the anniversary of the December events -- that tragedy must not recur. One must not -- we have no right to -- allow the announced demonstrations to become a spark which sets the entire country alight.

The self-preservation instinct of the nation must be heard. Adventurists must have their hands tied before they push the homeland into the abyss of fratricide.

Citizens. Great is the burden of responsibility which falls on me at this dramatic moment in Polish history. It is my duty to take this responsibility. Poland's future is at stake; the future for which my generation fought and for which it gave the best years of its life.

I announce that today a Military Council of National Salvation [Wojskowa Rada Ocalenia Narodowego] has been established. The Council of State, in accordance with the Constitution, introduced today at midnight martial law [stan wojenny] throughout the country. I want everyone to understand the motives and the aims of our action. We are not striving for a military coup, a military dictatorship. The nation has enough strength, enough wisdom in itself to develop an efficient democratic system of socialist rule. In such a system the armed forces will be able to remain where they belong -- in the barracks. No Polish problem can, in the long run, be solved through force. The Military Council for National Salvation is not replacing constitutional organs of power. Its sole task is the protection of legal order in the country and the creation of executive guarantees that will make it possible to restore order and discipline. This is the last path we can take to initiate the extrication of the country from the crisis, to save the country from disintegration. The Committee for National Defense [komitet obrony narodowej] has appointed plenipotentiaries, military commissars at all levels of state administration and in some economic units. The plenipotentiary commissars have been granted the right to supervise the activity of organs of state administration from ministries to parishes. The proclamation of the Military Council for National Salvation and the decrees published today define in detail the norms of public order for the period of the duration of martial law.

The Military Council will be dissolved when the rule of law once again reigns supreme, when conditions permit the normal functioning of civil administration and of representative bodies.

Let no one, however, count on weakness or vacillation.

In the name of national interest a group of people presenting a threat to the safety of the state has been interned [internmowac] as a precautionary measure. This group contains extremist Solidarity activists and activists of illegal antistate organizations. On the orders of the Military Council, several dozen people who are personally responsible for bringing about a profound state of crisis in the 1970's and who abused posts for personal gain have also been interned. These people include: Edward Gierek, Piotr Jaroszewicz Zdzislaw Grudzien, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyzk and others. A full list will be published. We shall consistently purge Polish life of evil, irrespective of from where it is generated.

The Military Council will ensure conditions for a ruthless stepping up of struggle against crime. The activities of criminal gangs will be dealt with by the courts by way of summary proceedings. Persons who engage in large-scale speculation, benefiting from illegal profits, violating the norms of social co-existence will be pursued and brought to book with all severity. Fortunes amassed illegally will be confiscated. Persons occupying leading posts who are guilty of negligence on duty, waste, pursuing their own narrow interests [partykularyzm], abuse of power and an unfeeling attitude towards the concerns of the citizens will, at the suggestion of the plenipotentiaries and military commissars, be relieved of their posts after disciplinary procedures have been followed.

Respect must be restored for human work. Respect must be ensured for law and order. Personal safety must be guaranteed for everyone who wants to live and work in peace. Provisions of the special decree provide for forgiveness and leniency for certain crimes and offenses against the interests of the state committed prior to 13 December this year. We are not looking for vengeance. Those, who without ill will, allowed themselves to be carried away by emotions and yielded to false inspirations can avail themselves of this chance. Citizens, the Polish soldier has faithfully served and serves the fatherland. He has always been in the forefront, always there when needed by society. Today, too, he will discharge his duty with honor.

Our soldiers have clean hands. Private interests are alien to him; difficult service is not. He has no goal other than the good of the nation.

The fact that we have resorted to the help of the army can only have, and only has, a temporary nature, an extraordinary nature. The army will not act outside the normal mechanisms of socialist democracy. Democracy, however, can be practiced and developed only in a strong state, ruled by law.

Anarchy is a negation, an enemy of democracy. We are but a drop in the stream of Polish history. It is composed not just of proud pages but also dark one: the liberum veto [right of any single individual to veto anything], the pursuit of private interests, quarrels. As a result we had a decline, a fall and disaster. This vicious circle must be broken at some stage. We cannot afford to have history repeat itself. We want a great Poland -- great by its achievements, its culture, its form of social life, its position in Europe. Socialism, accepted by society and constantly enriched by life's experiences, is the only path. It is such a Poland that we will build, it is such a Poland that we will defend. Party people have a special role to play in this cause. Despite mistakes that have been made, despite bitter reverses, the party, as far as the process of historical changes is concerned, continues to be an active and creative force. In order to efficiently discharge its primary mission, to cooperate fruitfully with allied forces, it must lean on people who are honest, modest and courageous, on people who in any milieu will deserve the name of fighters for social justice, for the good of the country.

It is this above all that will decide the party's authority in society -- this is its prospect. We shall cleanse the always active sources of our ideas of deformations and distortions and we shall protect the universal values of socialism, enriching them all the time with national elements and traditions. On this path, socialist ideals will become closer to the bigger part of the nation, to working people who are not party members, to the young generation and also to the healthy trend in Solidarity, specially the working class trend which, with its own forces and in its own interest will push away from itself the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution.

In this way we understand the idea of national accord. We support it. We respect a multiplicity of views. We recognize the church's patriotic attitude. There exists a superior goal, uniting all thinking and responsible Poles: love for the fatherland, the need to strengthen independence, fought for and gained with such difficulties, and also respect for our own state. This is the strongest foundation of a genuine agreement. Citizens, just as there is no turning back from socialism, so there is no turning back to the erroneous methods and practices of pre-August 1980. Steps taken today serve to preserve the fundamental premises of the socialist renewal. All important reforms will be continued in conditions of order, businesslike discussion and discipline. This also applies to economic reform. I do not wish to make promises. We are facing a difficult period.

In order that tomorrow may be better, we must recognize the hard realities of today. We must understand the necessity of making sacrifices. I would like to attain one thing: calm. This is the fundamental condition from which a better future should begin. We are a sovereign country. From this crisis we must, therefore, emerge on our own. It is with our own hands that we must remove the threat. If this chance were to be wasted, history would not forgive the present generation.

We must put an end to the further degradation of our state's international position. A country of 36 million inhabitants, situated in the heart of Europe, cannot remain indefinitely in the humiliating role of petitioner. We cannot fail to notice that today derisory opinions about our republic, supposedly ruled by anarchy, spring to life again. Everything possible must be done to ensure that such opinions are thrown into the rubbish heap of history.

In this difficult moment I address myself to our socialist allies and friends. We greatly value their trust and constant aid. The Polish-Soviet alliance is, and will remain, the cornerstone of the Polish raison d'etat, the guarantee of the inviolability of our borders.

Poland is, and will remain, a lasting link in the Warsaw treaty, an unfailing member of the socialist community of nations.

I address myself as well to our partners in other countries with which we wish to develop good, friendly relations. I address my self to the entire world public: We appeal for understanding for the extraordinary conditions that have arisen in Poland, for the extraordinary measures that have turned out to be essential.

Our measures do not threaten anyone. They have but one goal: to remove the internal threats, thereby preventing the threat to peace and international cooperation. We intend to observe treaties and agreements to which we are a party. We want the word "Poland" always to give rise to respect and sympathy in the world.

Poles, brothers and sisters, I address myself to you as a soldier who remembers well the horrors of the war. Let not a single additional drop of Polish blood be spilled in this tormented country which has experienced so many reverses and sufferings already!

Let us jointly remove for good the specter of civil war. Let us not erect barricades where bridges are needed. I address myself to you, Polish workers: Give up, for the fatherland, your inalienable right to strike, for such period as may turn out to be necessary to overcome the gravest difficulties. We must do all we can so that the fruits of your hard work are not wasted.

I address myself to you, brother peasants: Do not allow your fellow countrymen to go hungry! Show concern for the Polish land, so that it may feed us all!

I address myself to you, citizens of older generations: save from forgetfulness the truth about the war years, about the difficult time of reconstruction. Hand it down to your sons and grandsons. Hand down to them your ardent patriotism, your readiness to make sacrifices, for the good of your native country. I address myself to you Polish mothers, wives and sisters: Spare no effort so that no more tears are shed in Polish families. I address myself to young Poles: Show civic maturity, deep reflection on your own future, the future of the fatherland. I address myself to you teachers, creators of science and culture, engineers, doctors, writers: Let reason get the upper hand over inflamed emotions on this dangerous turn in our history! Let the intellectual function of patriotism win over illusory myths!

I appeal to you, my comrades-in-arms, soldiers of the Polish Army on active duty and in the reserve: Be faithful to the oath you made to the fatherland for better or for worse. It is on your attitude today that the fate of the country depends. I appeal to you, functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and security service: Guard the state against the enemy and guard working people against lawlessness and violence.

I appeal to all citizens: An hour of difficult trial has come. We must prove equal to this trial. We must prove we are worthy of Poland.

Fellow countrymen, for the entire Polish nation and all the world to hear, I wish to repeat these immortal words: Poland has not perished so long as we are alive! [first words of the Polish national anthem]

Military Council Proclamation

LD131022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Proclamation issued on 13 December by the Military Council of National Salvation]

[Text] Men and women of Poland. Citizens of the Polish People's Republic. The Military Council of National Salvation is appealing to you.

Our homeland is threatened by a deadly danger. The antistate, subservice action of the forces hostile to socialism has pushed the community to the brink of civil war. Anarchy, arbitrariness and chaos are ruining the economy, rendering the country powerless and endangering the sovereignty and biological [biologiczny] existence of the nation.

The already overt preparations for a reactionary coup, the threat of terror, could lead to bloodshed. The efforts of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, of the government and of the organs of state administration have proved ineffective. Appeals for patriotic prudence and all acts of good will are disregarded.

The aggressiveness of the antisocialist forces, often inspired and supported materially from abroad, strike at the constitutional principles of the political order and are torpedoing the national accord. These forces, under the hallmark of NSZZ Solidarity, are boycotting the initiatives which could contribute to leading Poland out of the crisis.

It is time to leave the road to disaster, to avert national ruin. It is time for firm actions (?of) the highest order. The carrying out and respecting of the decisions of the legal authorities and state organs must be ensured immediately. Discipline, harmony and order must be ensured.

Moved by the supreme national interest and the seriousness of the historical moment, the Council of State, on the authority of Article 33, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic introduced martial law throughout the entire country on 13 December 1981. The restrictions entailed in martial law are essential for a transitional period. Everyone wants to prevent a disintegration of the state and make possible the continuation of the reforms in the exercising of authority and in the economic system. Everyone who desires socialist renewal, will understand this.

Fellow countrymen. On the night of the 12 to 13 December, a Military Council of National Salvation was formed. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has assumed the chairmanship of it. Backed by the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic and counting on the confidence and support of all patriotic and progressive social forces, the Military Council of National Salvation is resolute in ensuring the internal calm and safety of the country. The council is a temporary body which will operate until the situation returns to normal. It is comprised of high-ranking officers of the Polish Army. It does not violate the competence of and does not lift responsibility from any cell of people's authority. The council's task will be to bring to nought the coup aimed at the state, to stabilize the situation, and to ensure and execute within the framework of the law the efficient functioning of organs of administration and or economic units.

The council declares the maintenance of the political and defense alliances and the fulfillment of international agreements and obligations which have been concluded and accepted by the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The council supports the creation of conditions for the development of socialist democracy. It will assist in making the economic reform a reality according to the main assumptions which have been adopted so far.

The council, bearing in mind the right and interest of working people, will combat with all severity and through appropriate bodies speculation, wastefulness, profit-making by individuals at the expense of the community, misdemeanours, the disturbance of public peace and order and the malicious shirking of work.

Citizens, the Military Council of National Salvation is acting through departmental, voivodship, municipal and parish plenipotentiaries, commissars of the committee for the country's defense, appointed on the basis of paragraph 15 of the law of 21 November 1967 on general duties in defending the Polish People's Republic.

The Military Council of National Salvation calls on all representative bodies of state administration to understand that the extraordinary situation renders their normal functioning impossible. The council will do its utmost in order to ensure that the conditions enabling the resumption of their normal work will return as soon as possible. It calls on legal, political and social organizations to carry out earnest work for the stabilization of life in Poland. It is the duty of the leadership of these organizations to ensure that their cells and members do their duty in accordance with the statutes and official programs of work. It calls on the bodies of state administration to ensure the punctual and consistent implementation of tasks and undertakings resulting from the introduction of the state of martial law. At the same time, the council warns those guilty of failing to perform their duties against possible consequences and reminds them of the principle of individual responsibility.

At present, the most important issue for all of us is to ensure supplies of basic foodstuffs, medicaments and other medical supplies and to alleviate the effects of wintry conditions.

The conditions of the state of martial law make it necessary to suspend the activities of trade unions. The council expresses its conviction that they will soon be able to resume their statutory activities in the interest of the working people.

Fellow countrymen: The Military Council of National Salvation intends to remove the threat of the collapse of the state and of its losing its sovereignty, to speed up emergence from the crisis, and to ease the difficulties which burden all citizens.

What Poland needs above all is strenuous, fruitful work and grand, universal civic deeds. Calm is essential. This is not a time for quarrels and disputes. Society and state can no longer tolerate the work of subversives, instigators and adventurers. They must be isolated until sense returns. People responsible for leading the country into the state which it was in August 1980 and guilty of embezzling social means must be punished.

These people should not enjoy freedom while waiting for organs to mete out punishment. Various other punishable deeds committed, but not brought to court so far, can, and should in this crucial situation be unconditionally forgiven and forgotten on the strength of the abolition decree passed by the State Council.

Persons guilty of action against the interests of the socialist state and working people will from now on be punished with all severity, exploiting all the means and powers arising from the martial law.

For the Polish people, an historical moment has arrived and the last chance to introduce order in their own home and by their own forces. This chance must not be wasted.

[Signed] The Military Council of National Salvation

Radio, TV Committee Statement

LD130950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0910 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] I shall now read out the text of the order of the head of the Radio and Television Committee dated 13 December 1981 concerning the activity of Polish Radio and Television in the face of a special threat to the state.

In connection with exacerbration of the political situation caused by the forces hostile to the socialist state, aiming at taking over the radio and television, conditions arose which have made it impossible to carry out normal work and which endanger the safety of the employees of Polish Radio and Television. In order to ensure the correct and essential functioning of the radio and television, on the basis of paragraph one of Resolution no 185/81 of the Council of Ministers of 28 August 1981, I order the following:

1. Production and broadcast of one central 24-hour radio program and one central television program.

2. Cessation of remaining radio programs and the second television program.

3. Switching off of the regional broadcasting stations and regional television centers and limiting of the activity of the television center and the central radio station in Warsaw to the minimum which is essential in the current situation.

4. Undertaking of the program, technical and organizational work by the assigned team of the employees of the committee. The persons assigned to this work will report to the agreed places immediately.

5. Remaining employees are given a special holiday until further notice.

6. The order is valid as from the date of signing.

Signed by the head of the Radio and Television Committee [no name given]

Ladies and Gentlemen, two communiques: Polish Television will start broadcasting the first program at 1200 [1100 GMT].

One more news item: due to the announcement of the state of emergency [stan wyjatkowy] the congress of Polish culture now in progress in Warsaw has been suspended.

Martial Law Regulations

LD131326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81

["Text" of a proclamation on the introduction of martial law issued on 13 December by the chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Guided by the need to ensure increased protection for the basic interests of the state and the citizens, in order to create conditions for the effective protection of calm, harmony and public order, and for the reinstatement of violated social discipline, and also bearing in mind the guaranteeing of possibilities for the efficient functioning of the authorities and state administration, and of the national economy, and acting on the basis of Article 33, paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the Council of State has introduced martial law.

In connection with this, during the time in which martial law is in force, the public is informed of the following:

1. The convening and holding of all kinds of gatherings, processions and demonstrations is banned, as well as the organizing and conducting of public gatherings and artistic entertainment and sporting events, without obtaining the prior consent of the appropriate regional organ of state administration, with the exception of religious services and rituals, taking place on the premises of churches, chapels or other places designated exclusively for these purposes.

2. The dissemination of all kinds of publications and information, by any means, is banned, as is the public display of works of art and the use of all kinds of printing equipment without first obtaining the permission of the appropriate organ.

3. The right of workers to organize and to hold strikes and protest actions of any nature whatsoever and protest actions has been suspended.

4. Persons who are in public places are put under the obligation to carry an identity document and as far as school pupils of 13 years of age or more are concerned, the school identity card or a provisional identity card.

5. [Number as heard] A duty has been introduced to obtain a prior permit from the appropriate state administration body for a permanent sojourn into a border area and from the local Citizens' Militia for a temporary stay in such an area.

6. Tourism as well as sailing and other sports have been prohibited on inland and territorial sea waters.

Moreover, for the duration of the martial law, as far as the general duty for the defense of the Polish People's Republic is concerned the following was decided:

1. Recruits recognized as fit for military service as well as reserve servicemen, regardless of their service, can be called up at any time by a decision of the minister of national defense.

2. Designated units of state administration and of the national economy which carry out tasks of particular importance for the defense and security of the state have been militarized [objete zostaly militaryzacsja]. This means that persons employed by these units are subjected to special duties about which these persons will be notified by the management of their enterprises.

3. Persons assigned to serve in specified units of civil defense can be put under obligation to carry out an active service in civil defense for such a period of time as is required by their task.

4. Citizens can be required by appropriate local bodies of state administration and bodies of military administration to make specified personal and material contributions to the defense of the state.

For the duration of the state of martial law, insofar as the interests of maintaining public peace, law and order demand it, the authorized organs of state administration may also:

1. Introduce a limitation of the freedom of movement of inhabitants in specified times and places through the introduction of a curfew or a prohibition on the arrival in or departure from specified voivodships, towns and parishes.

2. Introduce an obligation for obtaining beforehand permits from the appropriate regional organ of state administration for changing one's place of residence in the form of moving to another locality for a period exceeding 48 hours and an obligation to report [presumably to the police] immediately upon arriving in a new place of residence.

3. Suspend the activity of those associations, trade unions as well as social and vocational associations whose activity threatens the interests of the security of the state with the exception of churches and religious associations.

4. Introduce censorship of mail of all kinds, telecommunications and telephone conversations.

5. Place an obligation on owners of radio transmitters, and as well as transceiver sets to hand them in for safekeeping in designated places.

6. Require the owners of pistols of any kind as well as hunting and sporting guns and owners of ammunition and explosives to hand them over for safekeeping in designated places.

7. Ban taking photographs and film pictures as well as television pictures of specified buildings [pol obiekt] and in specified places or regions.

8. Prohibit the wearing of specific uniforms and badges.

9. Stop or limit the work of specified communication equipment and postal communications and telecommunication services.

10. Suspend or limit the transport of persons and objects by means of road, rail, air and water as well as motor vehicle traffic on public roads.

11. Stop or limit the movement of persons and goods through border crossing points.

For the duration of the period that martial law is in force all persons transgressing the principles, orders, duties and limitations being introduced will be submitted to more stringent penal regulations [obostrzona odpowiedzialnosc karna] applied by summary and accelerated proceedings.

People over 17 years of age, in relation to whom there are justified suspicions that, if they remain at liberty, they will carry out activity which threatens the security of the state, may be interned in isolation centers for the duration of the state of martial law, on the basis of a decision by the voivodship commandant of the Citizens' Militia.

In relation to people fulfilling military service and service in militarized units and service in civil defense, the responsibility to the law will be applied before military courts for crimes committed in connection with that service, in accordance with the regulations which apply to soldiers on active military service during a war.

It is also announced to the public that, in cases of a collective or individual threat to the life, health or freedom of citizens or to public or personal property of considerable value and also threats to or the occupation of buildings belonging to the state administration and political organizations and important buildings and installations of the national economy or buildings or objects important for the defense or security of the state, apart from the individual and collective activity by Citizens' Militia functionaries and other formations set up to protect public law and order, units and sub-units of the Armed Forces may be brought in. All these forces are authorized to use direct coercion in order to restore calm, and public law and order.

All citizens are called upon to absolutely observe the introduced bans, orders and limitations, to carry out the other obligations imposed, and also to obey all orders of the proper authorities, issued in order to guarantee calm and public law and order and to strengthen social discipline.

[Signed] Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

Internal Affairs Communique

LD131414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1126 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Communique issued on 13 December by the minister of internal affairs]

[Text] In connection with the resolution of the Council of State to introduce on the territory of the Polish People's Republic a state of martial law, the minister of internal affairs has introduced a ban on movements by citizens in public places during the hours from 2200 to 0600. The curfew has been introduced throughout the country.

At the same time, persons who spend the daytime in public places have the obligation imposed on them to carry on their person documents establishing their identity, and with regard to pupils over the age of 13, their school identity, and with regard to pupils over the age of 13, their school identity document or a temporary identity card.

The obligation to obtain the permission of the appropriate regional organ of state administration for a change of permanent residence has also been imposed, and of temporary residence for a period longer than 48 hours. After arrival in the given locality, there exists the obligation to report before 12 hours have elapsed.

A ban on being in public places after the curfew does not affect employees or rescue and public utility services who are fulfilling their official duties, and who possess a valid identity document. Persons returning from work or on their way to their workplace after the curfew should possess on their person a relevant certificate issued by the management of the works enterprise.

Persons working on a shift system should obtain in their own interests the proper list defining the work hours as quickly as possible, set out in the certificate issued by the employer.

Organs for the protection of public order appeal to all citizens to restrict to a minimum movements in public places, without justified need, which will facilitate the reinstatement of the state's security and the prevention of violations of the public order.

In relation to persons who do not observe the above restrictions, the functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and other public order services may apply direct coercion, independent of the tightened penal sanctions which arise from the decree on the martial law.

The introduction of martial law, among other things, causes the temporary suspension of restriction of the basic civil rights defined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, in particular: personal liberty and inviolability and the inviolability of homes.

In accordance with Article 42 of the decree of 13 December 1981 on martial law, Polish citizens who are over the age of 17, and in relation to whom in view of their previous behavior a justified suspicion arises that, if left free, they will not observe the legal order, or that they will conduct activity which threatens the interest, security or defense of the state, can be interned in isolation centers for the period for which the martial law is in force.

Persons in relation to whom a decision has been made to intern them are subject to detention by the Citizens' Militia functionaries, and handed on to isolation centers.

The ensuring of the proper conditions for the tasks of the armed forces and militarized units to be carried out during the martial law period, and of the organs appointed to protect the security and public order, as well as the proper functioning of the health service and social welfare, requires the carrying out of definite contributions by the citizens for the cause of the defense of the country.

To this end the directive by the minister of internal affairs defines the principles of the personal and material contributions:

Persons over the age of 16, but who have not exceeded the age of 60, may have imposed on them the obligation of personal contributions consisting in the unpaid carrying out, at any time, of various kinds of ad hoc work for a period up to 7 days for the benefit of units carrying out tasks for the needs of the state's defense.

Personal contributions may be combined with the obligation of using one's own simple tools as well as transport means.

As part of the contributions obligation, state and social institutions are obliged to make available property, movable and unmovable, indispensable for defense purposes.

This obligation may also be imposed on individual persons and corporate bodies [pol osoby fizyczne i prawne].

The organs which are empowered to impose the obligation of contributions for purposes of defense are the town mayors of the basic degree [as heard]; the heads of towns and districts and parish elders.

The minister of internal affairs, making use of the powers contained in the decree, as well as of the powers envisaged in the bill on weapons, ammunition and explosives, has issued a directive in which he has obliged individuals to hand in for safe-keeping at the nearest headquarters of the Citizens' Militia within the 24 hours beginning from 0600 on 13 December 1981 all firearms, hunting and sporting guns and signaling pistols as well as ammunition for these weapons and explosives.

The obligation to hand over for safe-keeping firearms, ammunition and explosives is also incumbent on the heads of units, offices, institutions, factories, enterprises, schools and organizational units, and social organizations which have firearms at their disposal.

In the event that firearms, ammunition and explosives are not handed in at the designated time and place, the organs of the Citizens' Militia will accept these objects for safekeeping according to procures of the relevant regulations of the law on the executive proceedings of the administration.

The minister of internal affairs at the same time has introduced a ban on carrying all edged and nonfirearm weapons, air guns, cap pistols, gas pistols and other objects and tools, the use of which may threaten public order.

In connection with the disruptions occurring throughout the country in telephone communications, it is announced that in cases of natural disasters and in all emergency cases which justify calling medical help or other emergency services, private citizens may turn to functionaries of the militia or units of the Citizens' Militia wiht a request to call the relevant help.

Defense Committee Resolution

LD131682 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Committee for National Defense [Komitet Obrony Kraju] in connection with the introduction of a state of martial law for considerations of state security, has issued resolutions on militarization by which specified organizational units of the state administration and of the national economy have been militarized.

They are, in detail: the Polish state railways enterprises; the Polish motor transport amalgamation; the Polish post office telegraphs and telephone enterprises; the amalgamation of radio and television stations; communications units; petroleum products distribution enterprises; port complexes; some powerplants; industrial motor transport enterrises; professional fire brigades; special production departments and plants; radio and television broadcasting centers; communal transport enterprises and other organizational units defined in the above-mentioned resolution of the Committee for National Defense.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 21 November 1967 on the general obligation to defend People's Poland, persons employed in organizational units covered by the militarization are regarded as being called up, by force of law, for service in the militarized unit.

The work relationship of these people up to now has been suspended for the time of service, of the duration of the state of martial law. At the same time, a service relationship has arisen by force of law, normalized in the provisions of the above-mentioned act.

Fulfilling service in a militarized unit means that the person doing that service is obliged to carry out the instructions of superiors issued on professional matters, which are equivalent to orders in conditions of military service during a war.

A person performing service may not unilaterally dissolve his service relationship with the unit in which he is serving.

Release from service in a militarized unit can occur only in the case of a loss of ability to work, or when a man reaches the age of 65 and a women the age of 60. However, in (?some) cases, the head of a militarized unit may retain for further service people with special qualifications who have reached the above-mentioned ages, if their health allows them to serve further.

People performing service may be confined to barracks on the basis of a decision of the minister to voivoda or mayor of a city with voivodship rank concerned. It is possible that people may be transferred to other work posts in the same unit or from one militarized unit to another. The transfer to a unit in another location does not apply to pregnant women and people who are looking after children up to 8 years of age, or looking after children from 8 to 16 years of age of people living with them who are group one disabled or bedridden invalids, if they cannot get someone else to take care of them.

The working hours for individual militarized units will be fixed by the minister concerned or by a body authorized by him or by the voivoda.

Persons serving in a militarized unit may not receive lower remuneration than that received before being called to service. Persons confined to barracks are entitled to free food all day.

On the basis of a decision by the head of a militarized unit, persons serving may be selected for service at another work post. Selection for work at an inferior work post, at a lower grade, may take place in the case of infringement of service discipline; at the request of a person whose state of health makes it difficult for him to carry out his duties at his previous post; or because of the unit's organizational needs.

People serving in militarized units or people called up to them bear penal responsibility for crimes committed in connection with that service, according the regulations applying to soldiers on active military service, (?in the case) of a mobilization announcement and during wartime.

A person who fails to report for service within the time and at the place stated, who evades at length or permanently the obligation to carry out service, or who fails or refuses to carry out the instructions of a superior issued on professional matters, is liable to from 2 years' imprisonment to the death sentence inclusively.

Cases of crimes arising from this service fall under the jurisdiction of the military courts.

The introduction of martial law for reasons of state security, in light of the provisions of Article 237 of the act on the general obligation to defend People's Poland, leads to the applicaton, in matters concerning military service obligations, of the regulations in force in case of a mobilization during wartime. This means the substitution by law of conscript military service, military training, military exercises and periodic military service with active military service, in the event of a declaration of mobilization [word indistinct] (?as) during wartime.

Active military service is for an indefinite length of time. On this basis, the release of soldiers from conscript military service, military training, military exercises and periodic military service is halted until the martial law is abolished.

While the martial law is in force, in accordance with the needs of the armed forces specific quotas of enlisted men and reservists may be called up to active service at any time. Others may be called up for this service who have reported to perform this service as volunteers.

Deferments of military service for direct care of a family member by the only provider of the family, or for study, pursuing a profession or managing a farm, are legally invalid as of the day of the introduction of the state of martial law.

This means that the potential conscripts to whom this pertains may be called up for active military service. Only those recognized as temporarily incapable of military service are not subject to call-up for the duration of their incapacity.

Exemption from active military service may apply in cases whereby a soldier is deemed permanently incapable of military service by a military medical commission or, after the abolition of martial law, on the direction of the minister of national defense.

Exemption from military service may also take place if a military medical commission deems a soldier temporarily incapable of military service or in the event of an appeal [pol reklamowanie].

Reserve soldiers and recruits performing active military service are eligible for particular rights defined by the (?directive) of the Council of Ministers on the matter of allowances granted to members of families of soldiers performing active military service while the martial law is in force.

In light of the regulations of this directive reserve soldiers who are employed and are called up for service have the right to remuneration from the work enterprise according to the principles in force if they are called up for military exercises.

Members of families maintained by unemployed soldiers of the reserve who are called up for active military service are eligible for daily allowances, granted and paid by the regional organs of state administration of the basic level.

These allowances are also granted and paid to members of families of soldiers who are the sole support of those families. Active military service performed for the duration of the martial law is subject to the same penal regulations as those applying to military service in the case of a mobilization announcement and during wartime.

Persons who do not report for service at the designated time and place -- including the [word indistinct] prolonged or permanent avoidance of the obligation of this service -- are liable to punishment of from 2 years' imprisonment to the death sentence.

Communique Proscribes Unions

LD131914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Polish Councils of Ministers communique]

[Text] For the duration of the period of martial law the civil rights of association has been limited, by the regulations contained in the order of the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued on the basis of the decree on the state of martial law, with the suspension of the activities of the NSZZ Solidarity and NSZZ of Private farmers, all industrial and autonomous trade unions and students' organizations as well as the Association of Polish Journalists and the Polish Hunting Union. This means that trade unions and other public organizations whose activities have been suspended must not engage in any organizational or economic action which was within the scope and manner of their hitherto functions, and, in particular, no meetings of their statutory authorities or members can be held, no publication can be issued or circulated, nor can offices of these organizations continue to function. The entire property of trade unions and other public organizations whose activities have been suspended will be taken over by managers of the work places or the principals of higher educational establishments on whose territory such property is situated, for the purpose of management and utilizations; the property of organizational units of such unions and organizations located outside the territory of work places or educational establishments is to be taken over by the relevant local organs of state administration at voivodship level.

The bodies taking over the property may take action connected with ordinary use of the property in a way that conforms to its nature and purpose and ensures, in accordance with the requirements of proper adminsitration, that the property concerned does not deteriorate.

In accordance with the legal provisions of 21 December 1967 concerning the universal duty to defend the Polish People's Republic, as well as the regulations issued on this basis, during the duration of the state of martial law and with regard to duties required by the interests of defense, the regulations binding in the event of the proclamation of mobilization in the event of war will be enforced. The duties required by the interests of defense involve: the handing over of means of transport, tools, machines and installations for the requirements of the defense of the state, the performance of personal and material duties. Means of transport, tools, machines and installations, with the necessary equipment, at the disposal of state institutions, state enterprises and cooperative organizations, public and professional organizations as well as individual corporate bodies which are not state enterprises or cooperative organizations, on the basis of the decision of the relevant bodies may be handed over for a indefinite period to the Armed Forces, civil defense formations or state organizational units performing tasks for the requirement of the defense of the state.

Persons who have completed 16 years of age or have not yet passed the age of 60 years can, at any time, be called up by the local primary bodies of state administration to perform all forms of emergency work, as part of their personal duties, for the Armed Forces or state organizational units carrying out tasks for the requirements of the defense of the state. The duration of the performance of the personal duties must not exceed 7 days at any one time. The organizational unit for which the duty is performed will ensure for the person concerned board free of charge according to the established rules and norms of the provision of food, if the duration of the duty exceeds 8 hours.

If the duration of the duty performed exceeds 24 hours the organizational unit concerned is obliged to provide the time necessary for rest and properly equipped premises for this purpose.

The performance of such duties by employees during the normal hours of work does not entail any limitation of entitlements deriving from the terms of employment of the employee concerned. Persons who are not employees are entitled to remuneration for the duties performed, amounting to the minimum rates of pay for the type of work he or she performs in the course of their duties.

State institutions, state enterprises and cooperative organizations, as well as public and professional organizations, may be required by the abovementioned organs of the state administration to perform material duties consisting of handing over, for an indefinite period, for use by the Armed Forces, civil defense formations or other state organizational units carrying out tasks for the needs of the defense of the state, real property or other property necessary for defense purposes. This duty may also be imposed on individual or corporate bodies which are not state enterprises or cooperative organizations. Any owner who evades or prevents the surrender of a vehicle, a tool, a machine or an installation with the necessary equipment, or any organizational unit or corporate unit or person who avoids the performance of personal or material duties are liable to a penalty of the deprivation of freedom of up to 3 years.

In connection with the introduction of the state of martial law and the linked curtailment of citizens' liberties, the Council of State, using its constituional powers, with the aim of guaranteeing conditions promoting national accord and the continuation of the socialist transformations of social life, has applied at the same time a general act of clemency by remitting and annulling some crimes and misdemeanors.

By virtue of the decree issued on this subject, certain punishable prohibited actions have been pardoned, including making threats to the state's international alliances; (?dislodging) the system of government and state organs; attacking and assaulting public property; calling for disobedience of the law in force; spreading false information which could cause public unrest; holding people against their will; encroaching on the inviolability or defaming the character of another person, and also other similar infringements of law and order.

The release from penal liability of persons guilty of the deeds mentioned above only occurs when they were committed for political reasons or if they were directed against public officials or state and nationalized institutions in connection with the official or statutory activity carried out by them, or if they occurred against the background of social conflicts in connection with initiated strikes or protestations.

The act of clemency applied covers unconditionally only those persons in relations to whom the appropriate proceedings have not yet been initiated by the proper investigative or law and order bodies. On the other hand, if specific accusations have already been made concerning those persons, or if they have not yet been given a legally valid verdict, a condition for pardoning the prohibited conduct is the submission of a written undertaking to observe the legal order and to respect the principles of social coexistence in future.

In the published act of clemency, confidence has thus been expressed that persons receiving the benefit of its benevolence will take an active part in developing the country's economic life, in consolidating social order and in strengthening social discipline.

However, in relation to those persons who do not take advantage of the opportunity thus created for a conscientious fulfillment of the constitutional obligations of every citizen, and who again infringe the law in force, the pardon of the misdeeds committed will be annulled and their perpetrators will be punished with the full severity of the law.

For the time that the martial law is in force, on the authority of the decree issued by the Council of State, matters of offences, hitherto subject to the jurisdiction of the general courts, against the fundamental political and economic interests of the state, as well as the more serious offences against life and property committed by use of firearms or explosives; and also crimes against the universal obligation to defend the state, and offences arising from the violation of the prohibitions established in connection with the introduction of matrial law, will be handed over to the jurisdiction of military courts.

The handing over of the above-mentioned penal cases to the jurisdiction of the military courts means at the same time that the preparatory proceedings on these matters will be conducted by military prosecutors, while on matters of lesser gravity they may also be conducted by organs of the military internal service or the citizens' militia.

The provisions of the decree also envisage the possibility of appointing to the post of prosecutors and military courts, officers of the reserve called up to active military service, in connection with the introduction of the martial law, if they are graduates of higher legal studies, possess the relevant experience for taking over these posts, and give a pledge to properly carry out their official duties.

Decree on Martial Law

LD140012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Polish State Council decree on introduction of martial law regulations]

[Text] Guided by the need to ensure the increased protection of the basic interests of the state and its citizens and in order to create conditions for the effective protection of the sovereignty and independence of the Polish People's Republic as well as the peace and public order, and also with the view to ensuring the efficient functioning of the public authority, state administration and national economy during the period of the state of martial law -- in connection with Article 33, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, the State Council decrees as follows:

General Regulations:

The state of martial law is being introduced in part of or on the whole territory of the Polish People's Republic, if required by the exigencies of the defense potential or security of the state. the state of martial law is being introduced on the whole territory of the Polish People's Republic in the event of the infringement of the sovereignty and independence of the Polish People's Republic or in consideration of the security of the state in the event of a serious risk to or infringement of peace and public order in the country.

The state of martial law in a part of the territory of the Polish People's Republic is being introduced in consideration of the security of the state within the boundaries of one or several voivodships, towns or parishes in the event of a serious risk to or infringement of peace and public order in the area concerned. The introduction of the state of martial law causes, among other things, a temporary suspension or limitation of the basic rights of citizens, defined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other laws as well as international agreements to which Poland is a party and, in particular, personal immunity, the inviolability of residences and the secrecy of correspondence, the right to association, freedom of speech, publication, meetings, rallies, public marches and demonstrations; the imposition of special duties upon citizens and organizational units which are not publicly owned economic units, the subordination of the activities of all organs of state authorities and administration, of organizational units of publicly owned economic and public organizations to the interests of the state and the nation; the establishment of a special responsibility of citizens, including public officials, for failing to comply with legal orders and for failure in the performance of duties with regard to the state.

The introduction of the state of martial law leads also to the duty of the performance by the citizens of Poland of the universal duty of defense, defined in the regulations of the law on the universal duty to defend the Polish People's Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution of the state council related to the introduction of the state of martial law.

During the validity of the state of martial law the Council of Ministers can pass the necessary resolutions aimed at protecting public order, the interests of the state and the rights of the citizens. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and voivodas can issue the necessary orders to protect public peace and order. The voivodas can also issue orders on issues within the competence of voivodship People's Councils except for matters concerning plans for the social and economic development of the regions and the regional budget.

The rights and duties of citizens during the period of the state of martial law are:

If required in the interest of the security or the defense potential of the state, the proper organs of state administration may introduce restrictions on the movement of persons in the form of ordering or banning the stay in or departure from defined areas, places of regions, within a specified time -- curfew time. Every person in a public place is obliged to be in possession of an identity document and school pupils aged 13 years or older are obliged to have a school identity card or a temporary identity card.

The minister for internal affairs may introduce in an order the duty of obtaining a permit prior to changing the permanent or temporary place of residence, amounting to a move to another locality and the registration with the authorities within 12 hours of arrival in the locality specified -- the permit being issued by the authority concerned if the change of residence does not contravene the interests of security or defense potential of the state. Permanent residence in the border zone requires a previous permit from the head and temporary residence requires a permit from the commandant of the [words indistinct]

Tourism, sailing or rowing in both territorial and extraterritorial waters are forbidden.

The summoning or holding of any forms of gatherings, as well as the organization and holding of public events -- cultural, entertainment or sport -- as well as public collections of money, require prior permission from the proper organ of the state administration. This does not apply to the services and religious rites of churches and religious communities or to collections of money for the purposes of religion held within churches, chapels or prayer houses designated specifically for the purpose.

The proper organ of state administration will not issue the permit if the summoning and holding of the gathering or the organization and holding of an event or collection of money threatens the interests of the security of the defense potential of the state.

The right to strike and to hold protest actions is suspended. Participation in strikes constitutes a serious infringement by the employee concerned of the fundamental duties of the employed and the organization or direction of strikes or protest actions can be regarded as causing a serious disturbance in the functioning of the national economy.

If the activity of an association, trade union, or public or professional organization is aimed against the political and social system or legal order of the Polish People's Republic, or otherwise threatens the interests of the security of defense potential of the state, it can be suspended.

The activities of self-management bodies of the workforces of state enterprises and work places within the scope defined by the Council of Ministers through the orders issued are suspended.

The circulation of publications and the organization of public performances which employ the printed word, visual image or live speech, requires a previous permit from the organs of control over the publications and public performances.

The use of printing presses, installations and equipment producing print or illustrations by any manner, as well as enterprises manufacturing seals and stamps in possession of individual bodies [osoby fizyczne], associations, trade unions, public organizations and professional bodies is forbidden.

Those in control of state and cooperative organization units can use them only with the written permission and under the control of the minister, head of the central office or institution, chairman of the executive committee of the central union of the cooperative concerned or the voivoda.

The Council of Ministers can, by order, introduce censorship of post remittances and telecommunication messages as well as control of telephone conversations, specifying, at the same time, the organs of censorship competent in the matters concerned.

The minister of internal affairs, in conjunction with the minister of communications, sets up the organs of censorship of communications, and the minister of national defense sets up the organs of military censorship. The organs of censorship are entitled to withhold fully or in part postal remittances or telecommunication correspondence as well as to interrupt telephone conversations, if their content jeopardizes the interests of the security or defense potential of the state. The decisions of the organs of censorship on these matters are final and cannot be appealed. The postal remittances and the telecommunication messages which are held up are consigned to the state treasury without compensation.

The owners of radio transmitters and radio receiving and transmitting sets may be obliged to hand in such equipment in deposit should this be demanded by the interests of the security or defense potential of the state. Voivodas may introduce bans on photographs or films as well as television recordings made of specific objects or places, or in specific areas, if required by the interests of the defense potential of the state.

The owners of small firearms and shotguns and sporting rifles, as well as the owners of ammunition and explosives -- should this be required by the interests of the security or defense potential of the state -- may be obliged to consign such arms, ammunition or explosives in deposit.

The procedure to be followed in extraordinary cases related to the defense potential or security of the state is:

Cases of an extraordinary nature, in the interpretation of the decree are cases of general risk to the life, health or freedom of citizens, causing direct risk or threat to public property, individual property or personal property on a considerable scale, causing risk or threat to targets important from the point of view of the defense potential or the security of the state causing and immediate threat to or occupation of buildings of state administration or political or social organizations, as well as important places or installations of the national economy. The insurance of public security in extraordinary cases lies within the competence of the Citizens Militia, in accordance with the regulations in force. In special cases when the action of the Citizens' Militia proves inadequate, units and subunits of other formations and organizations called upon to protect the public order or public property, or the Armed Forces can be used.

The Council of Ministers may introduce, by order, a universal work duty for persons who are 15 years of age but have not reached the required age defined in the regulations covering the retirement provisions, and are able to carry out work, considering their health and their personal and family circumstances.

An employee is obliged to carry out his or her work 6 days a week; in the event of the place of work having special requirements, the manager of the establishment may introduce work on days which are legally free of work, but the employee working the extra time is entitled -- once a month -- to 1 day free of work.

The daily duration of work cannot exceed 8 hours per 24 hours. In the event of special requirements at the place of work the manager of the establishment may prolong the daily duration of work to 12 hours per 24 hours, except for work done on days legally free from work or in the case of employees working in especially hard or hazardous conditions.

Work carried out in the extra time counts as overtime work. An employee is entitled to paid leave worked out at the rate of 1 day for each month's work. Teenage workers and workers employed in especially hard or hazardous conditions are entitled to an extra 1 day for each 3 months of work. An employee who has carried out work in extra time is entitled to 1 day of additional paid leave for each month worked at extra time rates.

The granting of unpaid and compassionate leaves is suspended.

Through a directive, the Council of Ministers may impose upon individual and corporate bodies that possess an agricultural farm, special contributions to the foodstuffs industry, consisting of deliveries to the state of certain agricultural products, of cultivation of certain kinds of plants, and of utilizing arable land and means and facilities of the agricultural economy for the purposes of agricultural production. It may also introduce restrictions on the turnover and processing certain agricultural products.

Should a contribution, arising from a legally binding decision of an appropriate state administration body, fail to be made, it will be executed administratively.

Through a directive, the Council of Ministers may introduce a complete or partial rationing to the population of supplies of basic foodstuffs and certain others goods which are not for consumption. The Council of Ministers is authorized to introduce through a directive essential changes to the extent and principles of the way in which tax obligations rise, are executed and expire, on savings of monetary means, monetary circulation and financial service, extension of credits, compulsory and voluntary insurance of property and persons as regards individual and corporate bodies that do not constitute units in the socialized economy and other nonsocialized organizational units that are not corporate bodies.

The Council of Ministers may, by way of a directive, completely or partially halt or curtail the work of certain communications equipment and the services of postal and telecommunications links.

The minister of communications may introduce a total or a partial ban or curtailment of the carrying of persons and goods in road, railroad, air and water transportation and may also instruct that parcels can be accepted for transportation under certain conditions.

The minister of national defense may introduce a total or a partial ban or curtailment on the flights of Polish and foreign aircraft over the land, inland waterways and territorial waters of the Polish People's Republic.

The minister of communications may introduce a total or a partial ban or curtailment of the movement of rail rolling stock as well as transportation, cable and regional cableways equipment belonging to public railroads and on the movement of Polish and foreign vessels in inland waterways.

The minister in charge of the Maritime Economy Office may introduce a total or a partial ban or curtailment of the movement of Polish and foreign vessels on inland waters and territorial seas.

Total or partial bans or curtailments may be introduced on the movement of mechanical vehicles on public roads. The minister of communications may introduce those with regard to the territory of the whole state or the territory equal in size to that of a few voivodships neighboring on one another. Voivodas can introduce those within the bounds of individual component parts of the administrative division of the state.

The minister of internal affairs may completely or partially close or curtail border passenger or goods traffic through border crossing points.

The minister of internal affairs, by arrangement with the minister of national defense, may define by directive the principles governing issuance of documents that authorize Polish citizens to cross the state borders.

The minister of foreign affairs, by arrangement with the minister of national defense, may define by directive the principles governing issuance of documents authorizing aliens to cross the state borders, the principles of their stay on the territory of the state as well as principles governing the way in which diplomatic representatives of foreign states, accredited in the Polish People's Republic, and other persons of similar status [innymi osobami zrownanymi z nimi] given them on the basis of acts and interstate agreements are dealt with.

If the interests of state security or its defense or the justifiable needs of the national economy warrant it, the voivodas can appoint commissars to be in charge of the way in which cooperatives and their amalgamations carry out their statutory economic and sociocultural tasks.

This rule does not apply to the central amalgamations of cooperatives.

Preventive Means:

Polish citizens over 17 years of age, who are under the justifiable suspicion that if they remain free they will not observe the rule of law or will conduct activities threatening the interests of the security or the defense capability of the state, can be interned for the duration of the state of martial law in detention centers.

The prosecutor general of the People's Republic of Poland and the prosecutors subordinated to him control the observance of the law concerning matters of internment on the principles and following the methods of the prosecutors' law observance.

Penal Measures:

Whoever, as a member of an association, union or organization whose activities has been suspended does not give up participation in such activity can be punished by imprisonment of up to 3 years.

Whoever organizes or directs a strike or a protest action can be punished by imprisonment of up to 5 years.

Whoever takes away or uses a mechanical vehicle in order to use it for a strike or protest action is liable to imprisonment of up to 3 years. If the mechanical vehicle, as defined in paragraph three, belongs to the state, the perpetrator is liable to imprisonment of up to 5 years and a fine.

Whoever in order to carry out a strike or a protest action or during such an action, by violence, lawless threat or [word indistinct] forces another person to stop work is liable to imprisonment of up to 5 years.

Whoever in order to carry out a strike or protest action destroys or damages a workplace or equipment, or makes it impossible for work enterprise or equipment to function properly, is liable to imprisonment from 1-10 years and a fine. The court can apply a special remission of the penalty if the perpetrator, of his own will, gives up his participation in a strike or protest action and attempts to influence other participants of such actions to give them up.

Whoever acts for the benefit of the enemy or harms the interests of the security of defense capability of the Polish People's Republic or an allied country is liable to imprisonment of not less than 3 years. Whoever in order to weaken the defense readiness of the Polish People's Republic disseminates information which can weaken such readiness is liable to imprisonment from 1-8 years. Whoever dissiminates false information which can cause public anxiety or riots is liable to imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.

Whoever in order to publish, produces, gathers, transports, carries or sends written material, printed matter, recordings or films containing information as described above, is liable to imprisonment for up to 5 years. Whoever performs these actions using printing or other means of public information is liable to imprisonment from 1 to 10 years.

If one is sentenced for a common crime during martial law, the court deprives him of his public rights and may declare that his property, or part of his property is confiscated.

Whoever takes part in a strike or a protest action is liable to be sentenced up to 3 months or be fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever changes his place of permanent residence, or temporary residence, or arrives at the border zone without required permission is liable to be sentenced for up to 3 months or be fined up to Z2,000.

Whoever infringes the limitations of the freedom of movement can be sentenced for up to 1 month or be fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever follows tourist or practises sailing or rowing sports on territorial inland or sea waters can be fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever, remaining in a public place, has no proof of identity is liable to a fine of up to Z500.

Whoever takes photographs or films to be used in television of banned objects or in banned areas can be sentenced for up to 3 months or fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever in spite of introduced bans or limitations, transports persons or things, or receives for transport items which are banned, is liable to be sentenced for up to 3 months or fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever, in spite of the introduced ban or limitations flies in Polish airspace or is moving in a vessel in territorial waters or seas, or is driving transport vehicles for rail use, public use vehicles or is driving a vehicle on a public road, is liable to a sentence of up to 3 months or a fine up to Z5,000.

Whoever, in spite of the universal duty to perform work, without justified reason does not arrive at the designated time and place in order to be sent to the socialized work enterprises, or is not undertaking work in spite of having been directed to work, is liable to be fined up to Z5,000. Whoever avoids work, as defined in the work contract or labor regulations, avoids performance of allocated duties or allocated work or refuses to move to another job can be fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever does not use arable land, the means of agricultural production or is avoiding cultivating specific kinds of plants or supplies of agricultural produce to the state, is liable to be sentenced for up to 3 months and fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever makes it difficult or impossible to perform the duties of cultivation of specific kinds of plants, or deliveries of specific agricultural produce to the state by persons whose duty is to do so, is liable to be sentenced for up to 3 months and be fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever is trading in or processing specified agricultural produce against the introduced limitations is liable to be fined up to Z5,000. Whoever infringes the principles of rationing and supplies to the population can be sentenced for up to 3 months and fined up to Z5,000.

Whoever makes it impossible for a person acting in accordance with the law to take residence in allocated quarters, or makes it difficult to use the allocated part of the residence is liable to be fined up to Z5,000. [Passage indistinct]

The decree becomes valid on the day of its announcement.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Edward Duda, secretary of the Council of State.

Military Council Members Named

LD131942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] We now broadcast composition of the Military Council of National Salvation formed during the night of 12-13 December 1981.

Chairman: Army Gen Wojcieh Jaruzelski

Members: Lt Gen Florian Siwicki; Lt Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski; Lt Gen Eugenjusz Molczyk; Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn; Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak; Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski; Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski; Lt Gen Jozef Baryla; Lt Gen Wlodzimierz Oliwa; Lt Gen Jozef Luzycki; Lt Gen Jozef Luzycki; Lt Gen Tadeusz Krepski; Lt Gen Longin Lozowicki; Maj Gen Michal Janiszewski; Maj Gen Jerzy Jarosz; Col Tadeusz Makarewicz; Col Kazimierz Garbacik; Col (Reserve) Roman Les; Lt Col Jerzy Wlosinski; Lt Col Miroslaw Hermaszewski; Lt Gen Henryk Rapacewicz.

Officials Hold Press Conference

LD132282 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] In the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, there was a press conference this afternoon for foreign journalists. The conference was chaired by ministry representative Jerzy Bauer. Taking part in it were government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and the premier's adviser, Wieslaw Gornicki.

As he said, a military coup d'etat did not take place in Poland. The Military Council for National Salvation is an executive body, not replacing any constitutional authorities. Its powers are contained in the announced proclamations and decrees concerning the state of martial law.

Wieslaw Gornicki stated that the causes for the proclamation and setting up of the council are recent events, including the course and results of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium session in Radom and the union leadership in Gdansk, and also the announcement of mass street demonstrations, which were to be held in Warsaw and other towns on 17 December. Their aim, as the premier's adviser said, was to attempt to take-over power in the Polish People's Republic. He stressed that the recent events are not a confrontation but a decision aimed at making the situation impossible.

Next to speak was government press spokesman Jerzy Urban, informing that the recent events which took place in the country did not cause any unfortunate accidents and did not claim any victims.

In the country, in Polish standards, calm reigns, the government press spokesman stated. The farmers who occupied numerous administrative offices and public utility buildings have left or are leaving those premises.

Continuing his statement, Jerzy Urban said that the number of persons interned is still unknown. These persons will be freed as quickly as possible, taking individual matters into consideration.

Answering a question on how the concept of internment should be understood, the government press spokesman stated that it means deprivation of freedom in special conditions for persons whose activity is a threat to the interests and security of the state. The interned are not in prison. No penal proceedings are being carried against them. Only their personal freedom is curtailed to prevent any activity of theirs which could be a threat to the state under the circumstances -- the state of martial law.

Jerzy Urban took the opportunity to say that all the interned people are safe and well. Lech Walesa is not interned; he is presently in Warsaw and is being treated with all the respect due to the chairman of Solidarity.

In the next part of the press conference, Jerzy Urban and Wieslaw Gornicki answered questions from foreign correspondents.

They said among other things that the tense situation after the introduction of martial law does not permit specifying precise dates for restoring telex and telephone links. Efforts will be made toward the quickest possible restoration of normal working conditions to correspondents.

Here is another statement: The activity of all trade unions has been suspended, which does not mean that it has been made illegal. The state of martial law is a temporary solution. Law and order -- those are the basic conditions for a return to normal life.

There will be no general or particular changes in the foreign policy of the Polish Government. Normal work is being continued by the Council of State, the Sejm and the government. Commissars, plenipotentiaries of the Council of War [Rada Wojenna], have been delegated to work in these bodies.

Normal functions are being and will be fulfilled by the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee. The line of accord has not died with the introduction of a state of martial law in Poland. The implementation of that line in strike conditions was impossible. Putting into effect the accord will be possible after the introduction of calm and order.

More on Press Conference

LD140152 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A press conference for foreign journalists was held this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center in Warsaw.

Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said the recent events had caused no unfortunate accidents nor claimed any victims. Calm reigns in the country. the farmers who had occupied administrative and public utility buildings have left or are leaving them.

At a few industrial enterprises workers are gathering in small groups to discuss the situation and the possibility of declaring a strike. In two or three towns municipal transport has stopped. At present streetcars and buses are not working in Krakow. A demonstration took place in Warsaw at the regional Solidarity premises. From 14 December, J. Urban announced, winter breaks are starting in schools of all levels.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES EMERGENCY STATEMENTS, DECREES

16-17 Dec Sejm Postponed

LD131838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium announces that the Sejm session scheduled for 15-16 December is to be postponed.

Government Meets on Situation

LD140010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Under the leadership of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski a meeting of the government was held yesterday. The session evaluated the situation in the country following the announcement of the state of martial law. Principles of work for the government have been defined as well as the most urgent tasks resulting from the present, extraordinary situation.

Border Restrictions Imposed

LD131436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1241 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Private border traffic was halted at all frontier crossings of the Polish People's Republic at 0600 on 13 December.

Only the following are allowed to cross the state border: Polish citizens and foreigners permanently resident in Poland who are returning to the country, and foreigners and Polish citizens permanently resident abroad who are leaving Poland; employees of diplomatic representatiion, consular offices and accredited institutions, as well as citizens of states having visas entitling them to stay in Poland or to cross its territory; persons servicing means of international transportation in connection with the execution of their profession or working in the socialized enterprises of the neighboring states; and rescue teams carrying out operations the other side of the border. Persons leaving for abroad on official business or for personal emergencies will be given special permits by the relevant state organs.

Emergency Contact Procedures

LD131358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1241 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the temporary suspension of telephone service and consequently with the impossibility of telephone contact with the ambulance and fire service in emergencies, citizens are asked to report such cases to military patrols, which have means of communication at their disposal, and to Citizens Milita officals.

Vehicle Fuel Sales

LD131442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1243 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the introduction of a state of martial law throughout the entire country, as of today, 13 December 1981, the sale of engine fuels for all kinds of private motor vehicles is suspended immediately at all public service stations. The Central Fuel Distribution Agency (CPN) asks all users of private automobiles not to go to CPN stations, because these stations will not fill tanks for an indefinite period.

Flights Canceled 14 Dec

LD131642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish airlines LOT advises that flights on domestic and foreign routes are being cancelled on Monday, 14 December. The next communique will be issued on Monday.

Foreign Correspondents' Orders

LD131708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asks foreign correspondents with permanent accreditation and foreign journalists who are on temporary journalistic assignments in Poland to report to the press center in Warsaw, Plac Zeyciestwa 7, today beginning at 1600 in order to obtain accreditation.

Curfew, Documents Order Change

LD131924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the order of the minister for internal affairs on banning persons from public places from 2200 to 0600 and in view of the fact that some workplaces did not function today, it has been announced that the administrators of these establishments were not able to furnish their employees with certificates allowing them to reach their workplaces by transportation or on foot. For the same reasons, citizens working the first shift on 14 December will be able to reach their places of employment provided they display, to officials entitled to carry out a check, an identity card or other documents proving their identity and indicating their place of employment. The same rules cover supply services working the night of 13-14 December.

Schools, Universities Closed

LD131912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Upbringing adopted a decision concerning the earlier start of winter vacation. It will last from today until 3 January next year. At the same time the ministry instructs elementary schools to organize tutorial and upbringing lessons for children whose working parents are unable to provide such care themselves.

The ministers supervising universities decreed as from today the introduction of winter vacation for all university students. The date for the end of the vacation will be fixed by the minister of science, higher education and technology in agreement with ministers and heads of central offices supervising higher schools.

The execution of the decree is entrusted to university rectors.

Press Limitations

LD141018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Press publications are being limited. Only TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and 16 local dailies will be appearing.

Mines, Powerplants Militarized

LD132225 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of mining and power has issued a communique which states: On the basis of paragraph two of the resolution by the National Defense Committee [komitet orbrony kraju] on militarization, the minister of mining and power informs that as of 13 December 1981, in the Ministry of Mining and Power, hard coal and lignite mines, power stations, power and heating plants, factory heating plants, power industry plants and units serving these plants have been militarized.

Bank Services Suspended

LD132346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of finance reports that today and tomorrow [14-15 December] banking services for the population will be suspended. The same applies to units of the socialized and nonsocialized economy, with the exception of depositing shop receipts and payments connected with the procurement of farm produce.

During the same 2 days, there will also be no servicing of savings accounts in post office and Polish savings bank agencies. Precepts governing payments out of all kinds of bank accounts will be made separately.

Telecommunications Restricted

LD140242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the introduction of martial law, the Council of Ministers has restricted the telecommunications services of the Polish post and telecommunications office. The restriction consists in particular in the switching off of automatic intercity and international telephone connections and all multizone telephone booths.

The booking of intercity and international telephone calls can be done only through exchange operators. When booking telephone calls and Telex connections in post and telecommunications offices, it is necessary to produce personal identification. The communications censorship organs have been authorized to interrupt telephone conversations and telegraph and Telex connections when their content could endanger states security and defense interests.

If required, further restrictions on telephone conversations, Telex connections and the acceptance of telegrams may be introduced. These would consist of switching off certain connections or subscribers.

New Post Office Regulations

LD140214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the proclamation of martial law, the Council of Ministers has suspended the receipt by post and telecommunications offices of all parcels and posted matter except that which contains medicine, clothes and food.

It is possible to send parcels weighing less than 5 kg. This does not apply to parcels sent from one state, political, social or cooperative institution to another. Citizens must deliver unwrapped parcels to the assigned post and telecommunications office. Only after the parcel has been accepted can it be wrapped in the presence of a post office employee. Parcels sent by these institutions must be accompanied by a written statement signed by the head of the institution affirming that it is essential to send the parcel.

Trade Unionists To Find Jobs

LD140434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0345 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Following the introduction of martial law, the activity of all trade unions, student organizations and some other organizations has been suspended. The premises of these organizations have been closed and their property has been temporarily transferred to the control of directors of work enterprises, rectors of universities or local authorities. The trade union employees or those elected to perform trade union functions will be given the chance to acquire other employment.

Chemical Plants Militarized

LD141250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] In accordance with the decree of the Council of State on the introduction of martial law, the minister of chemical and light industries has issued a decree, No 19, introducing, as of 14 December, partial or complete militarization of enterprises and other organizational units subordinated to that ministry, namely all refineries and oil processing plants, all petroelum industry centers trading enterprises dealing in oil products, the Przyjazn pipeline, the enterprise for the exploitation of road tankers, chemical works producing explosives as well as those using toxic agents in their production and clothing works producing military uniforms and equipment.

This injunction must be implemented immediately.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP VIEWS STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD132332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Homily by Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp delivered during mass at Warsaw's Jesuit Church 13 December -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved brothers and sisters. The God of peace himself, [passage indistinct] were preserved for the arrival of our Lord, Jesus Christ. As Saint Paul wrote to the Thesallonians, [passage indistinct] this is the God of peace who preserves the [words indistinct] of the body.

The God of peace can preserve our souls and bodies. The martial law astounded us this Sunday morning. By this evening we are getting accustomed to this term. We are coming to see that this is something dangerous and we ask ourselves, what next? What is going to happen tomorrow? What to do?

A believer in Christ ought to ask first of all: God, who is the God of peace, through Mary his mother, for true and genuine inspiration. We must admit with humility that only God, who is the master of the age to come, knows very well the fate of every single one of us, tomorrow, in a week's time, next year. We must trust God's knowledge because He not only knows us but He also loves us. He the God of peace. God's answer is to point to the Commandments and the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for justice. Blessed are the charitable. Blessed are the peacemakers. Blessed are those who suffer martyrdom for justice.

Such is God's answer. But such an answer does not satisfy many people. They will say: This is unrealistic; this means a retreat from achievements. This is an admission of defeat. It is possible to interpret in different ways the words of Jesus Christ. But he really said it and that is why for the one who loves God with all his heart and all his soul, these words constitute the final authority.

A representative of the church cannot teach differently from what the Gospel says, and with his teachings he must illuminate the new reality. In our country the new reality is the martial law. As we learn, martial law is a new state and a state of severe laws which suspends many existing civil gains. The authorities have ceased to be authorities of dialogue between citizens, or at least the greater part of them have ceased to be such authorities and have equipped themselves with the means for summary coercion and demand obedience.

Opposition to the decisions of the authority under martial law could cause the forcible coercion of obedience, including bloodshed because the authorities have the armed forces at their disposal. We can be indignant, shout about the injustice of such a state of things, protest against the infringment of civil rights, human rights. However, this may not yield the expected results, as the authority under martial law is not an authority [word indistinct]. I stress -- largely an authority of dialogue. The authorities believe the the exceptional nature of martial law is dictated by a higher necessity, it is the choice of the lesser evil.

Assuming the correctness of such a reasoning the man in the street will accept the new situation. But many people will also rebuff it. In their aspirations, strivings, rejected with a hurtful sense of grievance and then not taking into account the balance of forces, will oppose the existing situation, the existing evil.

The church wants to put itself in the place of every man and to understand him. That is why it was pained at the severance of the dialogue, which started with such difficult, and the move to the path of forces in the form of martial law. This cannot happen without an infringement of basic civil rights. In many instances it involves the flouting of human dignity, the arrest of innocent people, contempt for men of culture and sciences, perplexity in many families.

The representatives of the church will continually demand, as much as they can, the release of citizens who have been detained without justification, and the release of the sick, the fathers of families and so on. Following today's intervention there are already hopes that, as far as a few writers are concerned, this should soon get a [word indistinct] that means they would be freed. There also remains the most important matter -- the saving of life and the prevention of bloodshed. The church will be unyielding when it comes to defending human life. It does not matter if someone accuses the church of cowardice, [words indistinct] no matter. The church wants to defend each human life and therefore, in this state of martial law, it will call for peace, wherever possible, it will call for an end to violence, for prevention for fratricidal struggle if it does take place.

There is no greater value than human life. That is why I myself will call for reason, even if that means that I become the target of insults, and I shall plead, even if I am to plead on my knees: Do not fight, Pole against Pole. Do not give your lives away, brother workers, because the price of human life will be very low. Every head, every pair of hands will be essential to the reconstruction of Poland which will happen, which must happen, after the end of the state of martial law.

As believers in Jesus Christ we shall gather in the coming days in this sanctuary of the mother of God, the patron of Poland. We plead to merciful God for reason [indistinct words], for reason among the authorities, for respect for citizens by the forces of law and order, for understanding of the importance of the moment by the workers and for wisdom among young people. [passage indistinct].

Support us, supreme mother, so that no a single child of the Polish nation should perish.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON MARTIAL LAW ACTION

Working Week Begins Calmly

LD141204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Everyone who was able to observe the Warsaw streets early Monday morning was struck primarily by the calm, restraint and discipline. The only external sign that in the capital, as throughout the country, martial law has been in force for several dozen hours already was the presence of military and militia patrols at intersections, squares and the more important public municipal buildings.

Despite difficult wintry conditions the streetcars and buses of the municipal transportation enterprise set out punctually on their daily routes, as did the cross-city electric trains. There are fewer private cars on the streets of Warsaw. An so it was possible to observe more passengers on their way to work in municipal transportation vehicles and at the stops.

From initial observations it appears that supplies to foodstores are operating just as they have generally done in recent days and weeks. In some districts there was a shortage of fresh bread, whereas in general the milk deliverymen acquitted themselves well, with the milk waiting for customers at their apartment doors.

Thus another more or less calm working week has begun for the citizens of Warswaw, despite martial law.

Plants Work; Supplies Move

LD141404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] On the second day of the state of martial law and on its first week day, calm prevails in the majority of the country's centers. According to preliminary and partial assessments, the setting in motion of the economy after the weekend bread was carried out efficiently in general. Public transportation is working without greater difficulties despite the first serious drop in temperatures this winter. The vast majority of working people have reported at their enterprises in calm and serenity although there were instances of misunderstanding of the situation created by the state of martial law. Additional information on the subject and the resolute stand of managements has resulted, in most cases, in orders being obeyed.

Efforts continue to ensure that work at all works and enterprises is carried out without disruptions other than those caused by poor material supplies or a lack of cooperation.

We have also learned that supplies of essential foodstuffs are being carried out normally in general and in many cases better than in the few past days. A total ban on the sale of alcohol and gasoline to private drivers is in force all over the country. The limits put on the sale of gasoline, as a result of the situation created by the state of martial law, is not always meeting with understanding.

Plant Directors Dismissed

LD141442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of light and chemical industries has dismissed the general director of the Gdansk refinery, the managing director of the Warsaw enterprise for exploitation of road tankers, and the managing director of the Lodz hosiery works, Feniks, from their posts effective 14 December, for improper fulfillment of their professional duties.

Youth Demonstration Broken Up

LD131900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] This evening in Warsaw, a group of about 200 young people was behaving aggressively in front of a building in Mokotowska Street which is occupied by authorities of NSZZ Solidarity in Mazowsze region.

Insults were shouted at the mechanized militia units blocking the street. Maintaining great restraint, after several calls to disperse in the name of the law, the forces broke up the gathering.

PAP on Proclaimed Martial Law

LD140834 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 14 Dec 81

["Time of Responsibility for Poland and Poles" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (PAP) -- The proclamation of the martial law because of the reasons of the state's security, the forming of the Martial Council of National Redemption compels all Poles to ask themselves a question whether this had to happen. This question was raised by General Wocjiech Jaruzelski who as a soldier and head of the government has turned in a radio and television speech, repeated many times, to us, Poles on matters of utmost importance.

Yes, this had to happen though it should not have happened, though until recently there was much faith that reason will prevail among Poles, that they will be able to reverse the course of events which in a most terrifying way were heading for national tragedy, the ruin of the state, towards an abyss.

In fact, only someone devoid of a minimum of imagination could fail to notice the strife continuing for several months the stake of which was power and the abolition of the system for some, and the real socialist renewal for others. One must be blind and deaf not to notice the persistent and sincere holding out of the hand to national agreement by some, and cynical political gambling and brutal striving for power by others in total disregard for the consequences. Sober reflection frequently comes too late. Such is the logic of history, the history of our country too. The debates of the Solidarnosc Presidium in Radom had left no illusions as to the true intentions of not only the extreme forces but of the majority of that union's leadership. Some days later, the pronouncements made by Solidarnosc activists in Radom, which filled Poles with concern, were confirmed and deepened in Gdansk. The leaders of Solidarnosc are overtly ready to pursue and accomplish their gamble at the cost of the union's rank and file members.

Solidarnosc had pledged solemnly to act in keeping with the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, to recognize and respect Poland's alliances, not to weaken our sociopolitical reasons, and to urgently contribute to the improvement of the nation's life. Practice, whose manner was becoming sharper and sharper every week and day, shattered these promises, divided the nation and its communities.

The country was plunging into deepening anarchy, chaos and sense of hopelessness. This was spreading not only onto the cities, industrial plants but was engulfing our homes, our families.

The idea of the front of national accord was and is the most telling gauge of honesty in intentions to repair the Polish Republic. The voice of citizens calling for urgent materialization of this idea and is strong, equally strong, categorical and loud, however, were the voices, those of Solidarnosc leadership included, negating this universally awaited idea -- the last chance of national salvation.

It was necessary to prevent confrontation, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his radio speech, making the nation realize how great in this connection is the burden of responsibility. The martial law will not relieve Poles of this responsibility. On the contrary, it lays itself as a tough but necessary burden on each of us. Martial law can last for a long or short time. This depends on the development of the situation -- on everybody's standing up to co-responsibility. This depends on ourselves, on our prudence, patriotism aware of the supreme values and the necessity of sacrifices for our homeland. This finally depends on whether we are able to show discipline which must characterize every civilized society.

TRYBUNA LUDU Urges Calm

LD140712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0556 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Duty To Save the Country," today's TRYBUNA LUDU says:

Good will and the efforts of the party and government to unite all patriotic forces that are ready to act for the good of the nation and the socialist homeland have not been exhausted. The only thing that has been exhausted is the possibility of a miracle, of a breakthrough, of an understanding of the seriousness of the situation by those who do not want, or cannot understand that opposing the renewal that has been initiated and continued by the party, undermining the authority of the state and questioning every decision made by the authorities lead the country and all of us straight toward an abyss.

A difficult decision has been made -- the only possible decision in the current situation. We have all had enough of destabilization, of mess, of paralyzing initiatives and of the negation of the value of work. It is so difficult for everyone. However, today more than ever before we need calm, order, maintenance of social discipline and strenuous opposition to irresponsibility, dishonesty, demagogy and lawlessness. One must not allow Poland to be in a state of anarchy. This is the common national interest. This is the historic necessity. We must be united by a sense of civic responsibility, harmonious actions and awareness of the fact that the homeland is in need. Calm and work are the conditions for coming through, for overcoming the difficulties, for passing the test of patriotic awareness and of faithfulness to socialist ideals.

The Polish People's Army has been and is a guarantee for the permanence of the People's Republic, its defender from attacks and internal dangers. Soldiers are performing their patriotic duty. They are protecting our common home: Poland. This duty rests with all of us Poles.

Duty To Resume Work Urged

LD132116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now a few words of reflection. Something that was coming for a long time has happened, something that had to happen in this situation. We have a state of martial law.

The Polish state found itself in mortal danger. The special measures undertaken by the authorities guarantee the execution of certain norms of social life determined by law and protect the most essential national and state interests.

We have all found ourselves in new, unusual conditions. They are different for various circles, for workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, for inhabitants of large cities, small townships and villages.

However, certain conclusions which are common to everybody emerge from the present situation. First, our common duty is to resume normal work tomorrow. It is also in our common interest to observe a higher degree of discipline than usual, and to observe law and order. The respect for conclusions, which apply to all of us without exception, creates a great change to avoid superflous complications, a great chance to return to a democratic policy which existed at the birth of People's Poland, to lead the country out of the crisis, and achieve a genuine national accord.

PAP Reports Special Editions

LD141034 Warsaw PAP in English 0902 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (PAP) -- Special editions of TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI which appeared on Sunday carry the full text of Prime Minister Jaruzelski's address to the nation announcing the introduction of martial law and formation of the Martial Council for National Redemption.

Proclamations by the Council of State and the Martial Council for National Redemption, as well as communiques issued by the Internal Affairs Ministry concerning a curfew and halting of foreign travel to and from Poland, are among the leading topics of special editions.

Foreign reactions to Polish events are reported briefly.

"In the Defense of a Socialist Republic" is a commentary in the special Sunday edition of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The text:

Once again soldiers stand up in the first line of the front of struggle, this time a struggle for national redemption -- fulfilling their duties with understanding, duties imposed on them by the Martial Council of National Redemption headed by Premier, National Defense Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and duties which are in accordance with the constitutional decisions of people's rule authorities, Once again they prove that for them the awareness of a definite, historic necessity is at the same time awareness of a historic responsibility for the fate of the state and the nation.

All of us, the entire society and we, soldiers of the People's Polish Army, are striving through dramatic moments. Their mood is in a way of reflection of thoughts and emotions which closely combine the Armed Forces with the nation, the people's rule. But at the same time we are experiencing moments which require extraordinary responsibility. That is why our soldiers' emotions are also a reflection of time, which history will surely name a turning point.

We are aware of the fact that the motherland is today in the greatest need.

We are also aware that we have to stand up to defending supreme values. That is why we must have full determination in executing the basic tasks so as to triumphantly emerge from the battle against counterrevolution -- from the battle which is one for the salvation of a socialist Poland.

The secure existence of the nation and the future of the state have now been threatened in a direct way. A fatal danger hangs over Poland.

Supreme discipline and consistence is necessary to fulfill the tasks measured to the future of the motherland. We are all charged with full responsibility for it.

We will, as ever, testify to this responsibility towards the nation and the state and to the unshaken credibility of alliance obligations through the concordance of words with soldiers' acts, through our bold and disciplined action, faithful to duty to the socialist republic.

"The Duty To Save the Country" is the title of a commentary carried by TRYBUNA LUDU in its special Sunday edition. The text:

"The good will and the striving of the PUWP and the government to rally all patriotic forces ready to act for the benefit of the nation and the socialist motherland are not exhausted. Exhausted were only the possibilities of waiting for a miracle, a turning-point, an understanding of the gravity of the situation by those who did not want to or could not grasp that opposition to renewal initiated and continued by the PUWP, undermining the prestige of the state and questioning each decision made by the authorities was leading the country and all of us directly to an abyss," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"The decision was made which is difficult but the only possible in the current situation. We are fed up with instability, confusion, paralyzing of initiatives and negating the value of work. We are all going through a difficult time. Today as never before we need peace, order, the maintenance of public discipline, radical opposition to irresponsibility, dishonesty, demagogy and lawlessness.

"One cannot let anarchy reign in Poland. This is the common national interest and the historic necessity. We must be linked by the sense of civic responsibility, concordant action and the awareness that motherland is in need. Calm, and work are the conditions for survival, overcoming difficulties, standing the test of patriotic awareness and fidelity to the ideals of socialism.

"The Polish People's Army has been guaranteeing the integrity of the republic and defending it against attacks and internal dangers. The soldiers are discharging their patriotic duty and protecting our common home -- Poland. All Poles are burdened with this duty," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Purpose

LD141050 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (PAP) -- As a people we are now in a situation which requires cohesion and seriousness, writes the paper TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary entitled "In the Name of National Salvation". The Armed Forces are not striving to set up a military regime. The present situation is temporary but the more effectively we deal with the chaos and the more swiftly we restore calm and order, respect for the law and respect for the will to do work which serves us all, the shorter it will be.

Therefore, citizens who desire the country's well-being have special responsibilities. It is precisely on them that the direction of martial law, of which extra deprivations and restrictions are typical, depends.

The position of PZPR members must become a factor in order and calm. The atmosphere among the workers' collectives, students and scholars, their feeling of security and confidence in tomorrow will depend on the (?activity) and influence of the primary party organizations in industrial enterprises, institutions, higher educational establishments and schools. These organizations especially must take care that no one anywhere should seek vengeance against anyone and that only one thing should be reckoned with: the proclaimed and implemented will for cooperation in getting the country out of a deep blind alley, including cooperation with the millions of people who sought the realization of well-founded hopes within the trade union format of "Solidarity."

The decisions of 13 December had their sources in the principle of overcoming any divisions (?among Poles in the name of) actions to restore order and calm.

Poles must (?undertake) these actions. The party and the people's authority firmly favor continuing the transformations begun in August 1980. They firmly favor national agreement, and firmly favor the consistent purge from their own ranks of the people who brought the country to the crisis point.

The Polish crisis has required emergency measures. The decision to adopt these measures was not taken lightly. In taking these decisions, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski must feel the support of millions of people of good will. The voice of this support must also be heard by our allies, by all states of the socialist community, must be heard by the whole world, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in its commentary.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment

LD141328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0650 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in an article entitled "For the Sake of Saving the Fatherland": Yesterday by a decree of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, martial law was introduced throughout the Polish People's Republic. This legal act was adopted in the face of a direct threat to the existence and the safety of the state by counterrevolution which set itself as a direct goal the abolition of the socialist political system and the liquidation of the Polish people's statehood. As a result of the activity by counterrevolutionary forces organized by political gamblers based in the Social Self-Defense Committee, the Independent Students' Association, the Young Poland Movement, of the acts [word indistinct] and funds of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland and also the anticommunist extremists located in various Solidarity cells -- the homeland, People's Poland, found itself in fatal danger.

All the time the Solidarity leadership has been playing a perfidious political game at the cost of the citizens of our state. This slighting attitude toward the community has often been reflected in the abusive statements by the leaders of this organization, for instance, in Marian Jurczyk's, Bujak's and others' statements addressed to the highest representatives of the Polish nation, the Sejm and also of other political organizations and groups. The Solidarity leadership is using the Polish community as an instrument. Cynically it is usurping for itself the right to decide what this community is to do, how it is to act in order to satisfy the totalitarian aspirations of despotic union officials who are pushing the country to a disaster.

Previously Solidarity was accusing the party and the government of striving supposedly for confrontation. Now the murder is out. Leaders of this organization have thrown off all disguise. They have openly displayed their intention to bring the country to fratricide and to abolish the people's state in order that authority in Poland may be seized by retrograde antisocialist forces. Civil war was proclaimed in Radom. Walesa, Rulewski, Bujak, Jaworski, Slowik and others planned the bloody specter of confrontation. Solidarity resolutely rejected the idea of national accord and the concept of setting up a council and front of national accord. This is a yet another display of contempt for the universal expectations of the community, an expression of ignoring the superior interest of the nation and state, a proof of extreme adventurism.

We read further in the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commentary. This is the case since Solidarity turned from a trade union movement into a political movement with great, dangerous political aspirations. This organization became a protective umbrella for all illegal antisocialist organizations. Its structures and leading centers were taken over by counterrevolutionary groups. Anticommunist groups had grown on its base, groups which were trying to assume the stature of a political party as, for instance, the Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- Freedom - Justice - Independence, the Polish Democratic Party, the Polish Labor Party, the Club Serving Independence, and others.

A wave of impudent crimes, assaults and break-ins is sweeping Poland. In as short a period of time as 11 months of this year the crime rate increased by more than 30 percent in comparison with the same period last year and has reached the horrifying number of more than 300,000;

More than 500 murders, more than 100 prisoners' riots and a dozen or so of acts of air piracy. The state of public order being jeopardized has been exacerbated by the activity of Solidarity fighting squads organized in a fascist manner which largely comprise paid criminals and persons from the social fringe. The beating up of the deputy station master of the Polish State Railroads in Chorzow was their work, among other things.

Attention must be drawn to the fact that bandit-like and criminal elements which play an exceptionally threatening role when there are street clashes and (?protests) join more often than not in Solidarity activities which are transferred outside factories, for instance, in Wroclaw, Katowice and Otwock. And it should be known that several dozen or so thousand dangerous criminals are roving the country.

Solidarity's adventurist activity is destroying the process of socialist renewal and hits out against those rights which workers gained after August 1980, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says.

We read on: Let us remind you that in connection with his development of the situation the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on two occasions, 25 March and 30 October, adopted resolutions urging that destructive strike actions and deeds wrecking social order be stopped. These resolutions had no effect, nor did the appeals by the premier in the Sejm on 12 February for 90 calm days nor on 30 October, other government appeals, party appeals at the Fourth and Sixth Central Committee Plenums, and appeals by other political organizations and parties. Solidarity quite simply ignored them in brutal fashion.

The government and party have shown the utmost patience and good will in resolving the social tensions and conflicts which had been instigated. They did everything they could to achieve national accord and to save the country. Solidarity considered that this was a sign of weakness by the socialist state and continued its destructive dealings. Since strikes, provocations, law-breaking and a course, which had already become evident, aimed at a fratricidal struggle had directly threatened the foundation of social everyday life and the structures of the Polish state, the need to block this destructive wave arose.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said: In this situation a lack of action would be a crime against the nation. One must say: Enough is enough! One must prevent and bar the road of confrontation which the Solidarity leaders have openly declared. The subversive activities of the counterrevolution which expose the national fate of Poland to deadly danger require resolute countering. No one has the right to play impudently with the fate of the nation.

Martial law was introduced to avert a national tragedy in the interests of the Polish nation and in the interests of all those based on the socialism of sociopolitical organizations and in the interests of each of us. The strict and extraordinary measures connected with this law are directed solely and exclusively against those who are sowing chaos and anarchy, are evoking conflicts and provocations and are pushing the nation toward fratricidal struggle. For these forces and people there can no longer be any leniency today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says.

Further on in the commentary we read: It is as clear as daylight that we will be affected by the burden and difficulties of the new situation, but let us be aware that we are shouldering these burdens for the sake of the superior reasons of the nation, for the sake of the good and the future of our joint home and of a single and indivisible fatherland for Poles. Martial law will be lifted just as soon as the reasons for imposing it come to an end and disappear, as soon as law and order and security prevail in the country, and as soon as conditions for normal life and work come about.

We soldiers have been watching with unease and pain but also with vigilant determination how our fatherland was succumbing to the blows of counterrevolutionaries of all hues, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says. The hour of a difficult test has come, as the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation has said. We must be up to this test and prove that we are worthy of Poland. We are called on to defend the country, its peaceful development, and to ensure the welfare of working people.

At a time when the fate of Poland is in the balance and when enemies have lifted their hands against it we stand actively and steadfastly as one man in defense of law and order and social calm in order to give a resolute rebuff to all those who are striking out against socialism and the Polish raison d'etat. We are acting on the basis of constitutional powers, of the nation's mandate, and of the trust and hope it places in us. We are coming forward in defense of the vital interests of the working epople and of the whole community. We are defending the interests and safety of all citizens and their families. We are standing up in defense of our socialist achievements and of our nation's future. We are standing up in defense of socialism in the same way as in the defense of the independence of Poland with the deep conviction that our activities serve the superior rights [nadrzedna racja] of the nation and serve the salvation of our socialist fatherland.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Reasons

LD141238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0724 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpts] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article by Stanislaw Reperowicz entitled: "Who Broke the Agreements -- In Defense of Polish Chances." The article reads:

More than 15 months ago, after a dozen or so long, intense negotiations in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, agreements between government commissions and strike committees were signed. Protocols of decisions included a broad program of social and economic changes which the government undertook to implement in a defined period of time. On the eve of their being signed, and in order to enchance the importance of the documents, the PZPR Central Committee approved the reports of the government commissions on the negotiations. The world press assessed this fact as the government's agreement to the reforms proposed by the workers.

But the other side, the newly created trade union movement, also made specific commitments regarding the state. The concerned, above all, the most important principles of our reality: observance of the Constitution, recognition of the leading role of the PZPR in the state, not undermining the existing system of international alliances.

The agreement also stipulated that the new trade unions recognize the principle of social ownership of means of production which is the basis of the social system existing in Poland and that they not intend to assume the role of a political party.

Today, after nearly 500 days have elapsed, not much is left of the atmosphere of those days. Our living conditions are incomparably worse than before August 1980 and this is not only because it is ever more difficult to buy essential foodstuffs or other essential marketables. Human relations have equally worsened. An escalation in provocations of an antisocialist nature divided the population of our country into many antagonistic groups. Differences and divisions stratify today not only work forces of various enterprises but also the families. People, exhausted by standing in lines, face the future with apprehension and ask themselves when the troubles will end and when they will be able to resume normal life.

The question arises, Stanislaw Reperowicz writes in TRYBUNA LUDU, who the beautiful prospects opened in August last year turned into hell so soon? It cannot be doubted that even then, 1 and 1/2 years ago, our country had sunk into a crisis. This process, however, could have been stopped on the condition that the concluded agreements be respected; a great common effort was needed, efficient work in a peaceful atmosphere.

Being aware of the great complexity of the tasks facing the country, the party, after having signed the agreements, appealed to the entire society for help in getting the country out of the crisis. Workforces at numerous enterprises responded to the appeal and started to catch up with the production backlog.

At the same time, however, various publications of Polish opposition activists were appearing abroad explaining in no uncertain terms that the agreements should be treated merely as a springboard for launching further demands aimed at achieving a fundamental change of regime in Poland. The authors of these publications went out all over the country, organizing meetings during which they attacked the government and the party, and then helped to organize further strikes based on their experiences.

Strikes are bound to have an influence on an ailing economy which works less and less efficiently. Industrial production decreases, productivity falls, and the quality of trade and services declines.

The party proposed cooperation to the largest trade union in order to improve economic efficiency. This offer, however, was rejected. Besides, every proposal from the government was criticized and rejected; each initiative aimed at resolving the crisis was blocked.

The union which committed itself to defending the social and material interests of workers did not want to cooperate in establishing the material basis for this purpose. The interests of working people were subordinated to the political ambitions of the union leaders. In an atmosphere of total criticism of the authorities, social law and order were being violated, first at works and enterprises where inconvenient managers or leaders of industrial unions were the victims. After a time, the unrest reached the streets. The citizens militia, whose role it is to keep law and order and combat ever growing criminality, was attacked as were the security service, the party and the state apparatus. There were also attacks against soldiers.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski became the first secretary of the party Central Committee. He met the primate and the chairman of Solidarity. For the umpteenth time during those 500 days Poland regained hope of getting out of the crisis but lost it, a few hours after the communique on the talks had been published, as a result of another aggravation by Solidarity leaders.

The state of emergency, that is, one which differs from a normal, peaceful one, has prevailed in Poland for more than a year already. This is a state during which millions of people feel threatened, and, what is more, this threat is growing and concerns ever wider circles of the population. So, one could argue that the state of emergency was introduced in Poland not by the government but the Solidarity leaders with their resolutions, statements and practices. Numerous elements of psychological warfare were introduced. It is a war against socialism and the party; against everybody who opposes the implementation of the scenario providing for an overthrow of people's power in Poland. Statements on the need for Solidarity to organize its own hit-gangs [bojowki], attempts at removing the PZPR from enterprises, instances of carting away leaders of industrial unions in wheelbarrows, and finally physical threats against people opposed to the painting of suspect slogans on walls were occurring more and more often.

Escalation of this aggression was intensifying and attempts were made to introduce this in places where peace still prevailed.

It is worth looking more closely at people who foment this unrest and who allegedly represent the interests of the working class. How many of them really have the right to speak on behalf of the working class? Where have they been working up to now and for how long? Why are they speaking so lightly about sacrifices which will have to be made in fratricidal fighting? Where is the frontier between psychopathic perversion or lack of common sense and crime? Who is the author of the scenario they propagated which provides not for cooperation among Poles but for one Pole fighting against another.

Everybody must answer these and many other questions for himself, the article concludes. The Government of the Polish People's Republic must not avoid them either since it is its duty to take care about the national existence of Poles and prevent a threat to this existence either by internal or external factors.

The main line of the party's work during these 500 days has been and remains the strategy of national accord. It remains Poland's main chance, Stanislaw Reperowicz concludes in TRYBUNA LUDU.

TOURISTS IN BUDAPEST TOLD ABOUT RETURN HOME

LD132238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Budapest is informing the Polish tourists in Budapest that they can return home by train, bus or car.

The Warsaw embassy of our country has stated that the Hungarian citizens visiting Poland are being taken care of and they are receiving the necessary help for their return journey.

CZYREK SUMMONS FRG ENVOY FOR TALKS 13 DEC

Leaders in Contact

LD131734 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Dec (DPA) -- The Polish foreign minister has summoned the Bonn ambassador in Warsaw. More precise indications on the contents of the talk which they had were not given in Bonn by Sunday afternoon. Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said that the ambassador's report is still being awaited. It is clearly not yet known in Bonn whether other Western ambassadors took part in the talk.

Government spokesman Ruehl said that Foreign Minister Genscher is in telephone contact with the allied foreign ministers. The discussions will be continued through the evening. So far Genscher has spoken twice with his Italian opposite number, Emilio Colombo, as well as with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently in Brussels. In addition he has spoken to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson by telephone.

Federal Chancellor Schmidt is being kept abreast of the situation in Poland via the situation center in the chancellor's office, including during his journey to the FRG by special train.

According to the government spokesman, there is teleprinter contact between the German embassy in Warsaw and Bonn. The embassy transmitted from the Polish capital the first reports on the situation to the Foreign Ministry on Sunday. It also said that all German press representatives in Poland are well and are trying to continue their work.

Details of Briefing

LD131934 Hamburg DPA in German 1841 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 13 Dec (DPA) -- Government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said in Bonn this evening that the Polish Government wants to adhere to cooperation with the West and specifically with the Federal Republic. This assurance was given by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to foreign mission chiefs and the Federal Republic's ambassador, Georg Negwer, in Warsaw today. The minister made it clear that Poland wants to continue its reformist policy. He had summoned the ambassadors to brief them on the reasons for the state of emergency and on the motives of Poland's political leadership in taking this step.

MINISTRY MAY ORDER INTERNMENT OF ALL FOREIGNERS

NC131702 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- The Interior Ministry may order the internment of all foreigners in Poland if the situation warrants, television reported here today.

Foreigners may be interned if their activities are "harmful or threaten to be harmful to the interests of Poland," television said.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION IN FRG EXPRESSES CONCERN

LD131802 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Bremen: 13 Dec (DPA) -- A delegation of eight members of the independent Polish trade union "Solidarity" arrived for a 1-week visit in Bremen on Sunday evening. The guests, who arrived by rail learned of the dramatic developments in their homeland only after their arrival in the FRG. They showed great concern about the martial law which has been declared in Poland. The chief secretary of the Bremen workers' chamber, the former mayor Walter Frankie, had arranged the visit in Gdansk last April with the trade union leader, Lech Walesa.

PRESS AGENCIES ON SOLIDARITY TAKEOVER, ARRESTS

Police Surround Headquarters

OW130004 Hong Kong AFP in English 2348 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Armed and helmeted police forces early today surrounded the Warsaw headquarters of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union federation.

The union's telephones and Telex lines were cut shortly before, and the union was cut off from communication with Gdansk, where its National Committee (KK) was holding an important meeting.

A dozen militia trucks barred all streets leading to Solidarity's Mazowsze branch headquarters.

Army trucks were patrolling the Polish capital.

The militamen, wearing combat uniforms and carrying clubs, were equipped with helmets with plastic visors and shields -- much as they were when they stormed the firemen's college here 10 days ago to oust cadets who were conducting a sit-in strike.

Solidarity's national leadership, meeting in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk, voted almost unanimously on Saturday to call a general strike if parliament adopted legislation giving the government "emergency powers" to ban or limit the right to strike. The special-powers issue was to come up in the Sejm (parliament) on Tuesday.

Polish communist authorities then demanded the cancellation of a demonstration called for next Thursday in central Warsaw by Solidarity's Mazowsze branch to protest against "the use of force in the solution of social conflicts.

The official PAP news agency said that a government communique warned that security forces, acting "in the name of peace for the citizenry, the defense of public order and the (policy) line of national concord," would "respond with determination to all demonstrations directed against the people's authorities."

The government said that organizing such a demonstration "at the present time of tension" risked touching off a powder keg.

It insisted that the Solidarity Protest was "contrary to the national and international interests of Poland," and that Poland needed a state of quiet and order "so as to demonstrate that it is a faithful ally and a credible debtor."

More Details; Sliwinski Arrest

OW130320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Armed police early today occupied the Warsaw headquarters of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union federation.

The militia moved into the building shortly after 3 a.m. local time, three hours after they had surrounded the headquarters and parked police vans to blockoff streets leading to it. The roadblocks were then removed.

The union's telephone and Telex lines were cut and the union was also cut off from communication with Gdansk, where its National Committee (KK) was taking government-defying decisions.

The militiamen, armed with clubs and wearing anti-riot helmets with plastic visors, were moving through the Solidarity office. All floors of the building were lighted.

Lights were also burning at the Polish Communist Party Central Committee -- an unusual occurrence early on a Sunday morning.

A Solidarity leader, Krzysztof Sliwinski, was reported by members of his family to have been arrested by militiamen who battered down the door to his flat when he did not answer their summons promptly.

Militia vans and small groups of police patrolled streets through the night.

At 4 a.m. local time -- while Polish Radio had given no news of the developments and was continuing to broadcast light music -- the militia forces again blocked off Mokotowska Street, barring access to the Solidarity offices.

There was no sign of unusual activity at Warsaw's international airport or at the central railway station.

Solidarity officials were particularly anxious about the fate of the union's national leadership, which had not been contactable since communications lines were cut between Warsaw and Gdansk. Fears that the communist authorities were launching a nationwide crackdown were heightened by unconfirmed reports about heavy movements of security forces near Gdansk and its Lenin shipyards, where the Solidarity leaders were meeting on the site of the historic agreements between strikers and the communist authorities in August of last year.

DPA Reports Arrest, Crackdown

LD130334 Hamburg DPA in German 0311 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 Dec (DPA) -- In a massive police campaign conducted during the night, Polish security forces have occupied the Warsaw headquarters of the independent trade union "Solidarity" and have detained several trade unionists. The most prominent among those taken is Krzystyof Sliwinski, head of the Foreigh Relations Department of the Warsaw branch. The campaign, which began at around midnight, appears to have ended after just over 90 minutes.

Most commercial communications between Warsaw and the rest of Poland as well as abroad have been disrupted since midnight.

Eye witnesses reported that 11 fully occupied police buses drove up to the Warsaw Solidarity building, blocking the whole of Mokotowska Street, Later, police units equipped with helmets, shields and batons entered the building and took people away. According to unconfirmed reports, arrests were also made in private homes in Warsaw.

Communications Link Disrupted

LD130418 Hamburg Domestic Service in German 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Excerpt] All telephone and Telex connections to and from Poland have been disrupted since midnight. There are also no connections within the country. Thus Warsaw trade union members claim they have been unable to reach the trade union's National Commission, which is meeting in Gdansk.

International Traffic Closed

NC131123 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Helsinki, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Poland has closed its air space to international traffic, a message from Polish aviation authorities to Helsinki Airport management said today.

The FINNISH NEWS AGENCY FBN said it was not clear from the message whether the Polish Airline LOT would continue its international service. The first flight from Poland today was not due until this evening.

(But in Paris, a reliable source said today's regular LOT Warsaw-Paris flight, due in Paris at 5:45 pm had been cancelled.)

Walesa Reported Not Arrested

NC131135 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- All Solidarity leaders meeting in Gdansk except for national chairman Lech Walesa were arrested in the Baltic port during the night, a reliable source said here.

The source said Mr Walesa was given the choice of talks with a government official or following his fellow unionists to jail.

Mr Walesa opted for negotiation, and met immediately with Stanislaw Ciosek, minister responsible for union affairs.

More Union Leaders Rounded Up

NC131459 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Security forces descended on the Warsaw branch of the Solidarity trade union for a second time by early afternoon today to evacuate union members gathered there.

A large police contingent cordoned off the street on which the branch headquarters is located while the 2,000 people who had gathered outside the building sang the national anthem and the hymn "God Save Poland."

Because of the crowd, it was impossible to see how many union members were taken away.

Polish radio, meanshile, broadcast hourly reports on new emergency measures taken by authorities after Prime Minister Wojiech Jaruzelski called the state of siege early today.

In addition to banning all public meetings or shows -- except for religious services -- without special authorization, Warsaw prohibited all strikes, as well as tourism and yachting in the Baltic Sea region.

Authorities ordered all Poles to carry their national identity cards at all times, and all people involved in work considered vital to security and civil defense were put under the Army's authority, with television anchormen appearing on the air in uniform.

Service stations were closed until further orders, the radio said. Another communique instructed anyone needing emergency services to contact the military patrols and militia stationed in the streets since telephone lines had been cut.

Around one a.m., when it was learned that Telex and telephone service were interrupted, all Gdansk hotels and the Solidarity headquarters there were quickly surrounded by security forces and roadblocks set up.

Incomplete reports said the union leaders had been arrested and that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had returned home after questioning by authorities.

Foreign newsmen attempting to head back to the capital from Gdansk in the company of a Solidarity specialist encountered four roadblocks on the road to Warsaw. At the second, aobut 130 km (80 miles) outside Gdansk, the reporters were taken to a police station and held for questioning for four hours.

Only the two journalists were allowed to head on their way, passing a column of 30 tanks heading towards Warsaw, and counting on the whole another 30 military vehicles that had apparently broken down along the route. There were no controls at the Warsaw city limits.

Urban Comments on 'Arrests'

NC131826 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Solidarity chief Lech Walesa has not been arrested and is in the vicinity of Warsaw for "conversations," government spokesman Jerzy Urban said late today.

However, addressing foreign correspondents at a press conference called after the announcement that a state of siege was in force in Poland, Mr Urban drew a distinction between the term "arrest" and what he described as measures of "internment" taken overnight against an unspecified number of people.

He said that "internment" was possible only under a state of siege and would not affect an individual's legal record.

Informed Polish sources said that some one thousand people have been interned since the state of siege was proclaimed early today. According to the sources, members of the Solidarity National Commission account for only 17 of those interned.

The sources added that Mr Walesa was believed to have been flown to Warsaw between 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. today for a meeting with Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister for union affairs.

Mr Walesa, the leader of Poland's independent trade union federation, may also meet with Deputy Premier Mieszyslaw Rakowski, the sources said.

Mr Urban said that there had been no deaths during the events of the night and that operations went through without any incident.

According to the spokesman, today was the calmest Sunday in Poland in several months. He said that peasants who had been occupying public building in several cities had halted their actions "either on their own initiative or when strongly urged to do so."

In only "a handful of factories' workers assembled...to envisage strikes."

Mr Urban [words indistinct] that the situation was evolving fast and that it was difficult to establish any valid "balance sheet" for the moment.

SOLIDARITY, POPULACE REACT TO MARTIAL LAW

Solidarity Spokesman Interviewed

LD131910 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Now there are signs indicating that Polish workers are prepared to organize occupation strikes in opposition to the military takeover of power. This is also confirmed by Stefan (Czyskinski), spokesman for Solidarity's Warsaw branch, who is in Sweden just now. We have talked to him.

[Begin recording in Polish fading into Swedish translation] What is happening now does not come as a surprise for us. Ever since we began our activities we have known that it would happen sooner or later. It must happen, for the people who have power in the country have no other way out than this and they will defend themselves to the end. This is stated by (Stefan Czyskinski) who is press spokesman for Solidarity's Warsaw branch.

[Czyskinski) also says that at the big enterprises around the country concrete preparations have been made to meet such situations and to resist them. The plans provide that in the eventuality that the government declares a state of emergency, which has now happened, we will proclaim a general strike in the form of factory occupations, says (Czyskinski). Workers at all larger factories are to lock themselves in and occupy the factories. Big food stores have also been collected to enable workers to hold out initially.

But now those in power have carefully chosen the time for the state of emergency, last night, when many factories were empty. Now everything depends on whether the authorities will let the workers into the factories tomorrow or whether they will be locked out.

How long then will these occupation strikes last? Until we gain full victory, says Stefan (Czyskinski) from Solidarity's Warsaw brance. But what if the Army uses weapons? The Polish Army will not use weapons. The Polish soldiers are the same Poles as we. It is clear that if a soldier is ordered to shoot, it is possible that he will do so. But a government which gives the order to shoot will not be able to remain in power any longer than the shooting salvos last. That will be the end of such a government.

Thus the military takeover of power did not come unexpectedly for Solidarity. They have long been fully aware that such a situation could arise. Since Defense Minister Jaruzelski took over the post of prime minister in February, the role of the military in the state apparatus has gradually grown stronger. When Jaruzelski then earlier in the autumn also took over the post of party leader, the influence of the military became even more noticeable. But it is difficult to believe that a military takeover of power can help to solve Poland's deep political and economic crisis. The political crisis is a result of the conflict which has been running like a red thread through the developments of the past years: The conflict between, on one side, a political system and a political apparatus which, despite a far-reaching [word indistinct], has preserved many of its totalitarian features, and on the other side, a free trade union which has developed into a social movement, anchored among the population, with practically complete democratization as its highest goal. This conflict was clearly manifest already during the big strikes last summer and it became aggravated gradually as Solidarity grew stronger and made increasingly radical demands, such as demands for self-management in the economy, for access to the mass media and for free elections to all deciding bodies, including the Sejm.

Because of its weakness, the party and state leadership to start with, found itself forces to reply to the pressure by Solidarity with a number of concessions. At the same time attempts were made to put definite limits on the democratization. But at the end of July this year, following the extraordinary party congress, the party leadership changed tactics. Instead of cautiously being on the defensive, they have gone for a hard offensive against Solidarity, an offensive which has been sharpened lately with fierce attacks in the mass media against the free trade union movement and its leaders, even Lech Walesa. These new tactics obviously have been dictated by a fear that the party is running the risk of entirely losing its position of power and that the state apparatus, as Jaruzelski said in his speech today, would more or less collapse. The increasing powerlessness of the party leadership and the state apparatus have become clearly obvious, not least in the economic sphere, with the inability to improve economic life and to introduce necessary economic reforms.

But one cannot expect to solve even this crisis, the economic crisis, through the military takeover of power. The Polish economy cannot be saved unless the entire population backs an economic reform program, and the power of influencing the population still rests with Solidarity, not with the military who will now, (?at least for a time), rule Poland.

Public Reaction Noted

NC131313 Paris AFP In English 1303 GMT 13 Dec 81

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Stupefaction and anxiety marked Polish faces today, after party secretary and Prime Minister General Wojiech Jaruzelski woke his countrymen with the announcement that a state of siege was in force in Poland.

Light armoured vehicles patrolled the streets of the capital, while astonished citizens found that troops in battle gear guarded all bridges and the central administrative quarter was out of bounds.

The anxiety was compounded by the news that telephone and Telex lines were interrupted, and the capital was cut off from the provinces.

Groups of young men, sporting red and white Solidarity armbands and anxious to prove they would continue without their leaders -- all arrested except for national chairman Lech Walesa who is closeted in the Baltic port of Gdansk with Minister for Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek -- discussed plans to send "workers' guards" out to the factories.

But how to organize the tranport with no cars?

Reports trickling in from the suburbs said that the giant Huta Warsaw steelworks and the Ursus tractor factory -- always in the labour frontline -- were guarded by the army.

Soon, distributing tracts in Warsaw, the Ursus factory Solidarity section called on Poles to stage a nationwide general strike.

One of the most striking aspects of Warsaw today was its deserted church squares, which would normally have been packed with church-goers all morning.

For the first time in almost a year, the radio failed to broadcast the weekly mass from the Church of the Holy Cross. The broadcast one of the first points scored by Solidarity.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, encountered by chance at the gates to the old city, refused to make any statement, and hurried on his way to the cathedral.

The Catholic primate of Poland, Monsignor Josef Glemp, left as planned at 6:15 am for the sanctuary of the Black Virgin of Jasna Gora near Czestochowa, where he was to say mass at 9:00 am.

At 8:00 am deserted trams were parked along Central Jorozolimskiej Avenue, which runs over the Vistula to the Central Committee building. This was under no extra guard, but two hours later all roads to the headquarters were sealed by military patrols who politely suggested that motorists take an alternative route.

Meanwhile a huge crowd was gathering outside the ransacked offices of Solidarity's Warsaw branch, Mazowse.

Women in their Sunday best were heard to mutter: "They are fobbing us off with Gierek and Jaroszewicz, but what do we care about them?" (Former party leader Edward Gierek and ex-Prime Minister Piotr Joroszewicz were among those allegedly "responsible for the errors of the 1970's" arrested overnight and due before military courts.)

Inside the Solidarity offices was chaos.

The glass doors were shattered; and the ground fllor was flooded from unscrewed water pipes. A permanent photographic exhibition, a sort of diary of Solidarity progress, was destroyed.

On the first floor, the filing system looked as though a hurricane had torn through it, with papers all over the floor and the curtains ripped from their rails.

Only the office of the chairman, Zbigniew Bujak, appeared to have been spared. The only sign of disturbance were a few scattered files, where papers had presumably been seized. In the information bureau, files full of dispatches lay undisturbed on the desks; the visitors appeared to have torn only the latest communications from the telexes.

These were thought to be a first attempt to coordinate between branches, before Telex lines were cut.

In the streets, the hundreds of Solidarity posters and slogans, a familiar feature of the past year, had been pasted over with cheerful posters announcing the coming performances of a circus on ice.

At the railway station, trains were running late and a loudspeaker announced that "borders are closed and it is forbidden to leave the country".

Towards midday, the situation was outwardly calm, and the first posters of the Military Council were appearing in the streets, ominously warning that telephone calls were monitored and "filming and taking photographs are banned."

Student Union Demands End

NC140755 Paris AFP in English 0746 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Poland's Independent Student Union (NZS) has demanded the immediate repeal of all "police sanctions taken against Polish society and the liberation of all arrested militants" in a statement released here today.

Three members of the National Committee of NZS now in Paris -- Anna Krajewska, Andrzej Mietkowski and Wojciech Sikora -- called for help from "all political and social organizations and all men of good will who are willing to fight for the return of normal life in Poland and the release of their imprisoned colleagues."

Free Leaders Call for Strike

NC141215 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (AFP) — A clandestine national strike committee, made up of Solidarity leaders who evaded arrest yesterday, has called for a nationwide all-out strike, according to a statement sent to Western press correspondents here today.

The statement was signed by five members of the independent union's National Commission (KK) -- Vice Chairman Miroslaw Krupinski, Jan Waszkiewicz, Andrzej Konarski, along with Mr. Szumiejko and Mr. Przygodzinski.

Solidarity would respond to "violence" with a general strike, the statement said, adding that action would only be called off after the release of all those arrested and the end of the state of seige.

No union, or organisation, can abandon its leaders to "repression" and allow civil rights to be abridged with impunity, the statement said.

The statement also called on workers to behave in a disciplined and peaceful manner and avoid, if possible clashes with security forces.

BUS SERVICE REPORTED RESUMED IN WARSAW

NC140708 Paris AFP in English 0658 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Early risers appeared on Warsaw's streets well before the 6 a.m. scheduled end to the nightime curfew and bus and tram services were running.

The first buses left the garages at 5 a.m. after the service was broken off at 10:00 p.m. last night when the curfew started. Trams were also running although it was hard to assess whether were running at the normal rate.

But the number of passengers appeared limited. Those that were arriving in the city said they did not encounter any road blocks and described the situation as normal.

POPE EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR SITUATION

NC131225 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Vatican City, 13 Dec (AFP) -- Pope John-Paul II today expressed his "concern" about "events" in Poland over the past few hours," at the end of his noon address to 30,000 Roman Catholics in Saint Peter's Square.

Speaking in Polish, he told a group of about 100 Poles: "The events of the past few hours make it necessary for me to speak to you once again over the cause of our country and to ask for prayers."

"Let me remind you of what I said in September, that there has already been too much blood spilled in Poland, particularly during the last war, for more to be spilled," the Polish-born pope said.

"We must do everything for the peaceful construction of our country."

Earlier the pope recalled that this week he was sending scientific delegations to Moscow, Washington, London, Paris and New York to warn about the consequences of nuclear warfare.

BUCHAREST REPORTS MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND 13 DEC

Arrests Made

AU131134 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1115 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] As reported by Polish radio stations and by some foreign press agencies, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland, made a broadcasted speech this morning in which he announced that, as a result of the deterioration of the domestic political situation, martial law had been decreed in Poland under a decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland. A military council of national salvation was established; commisars were appointed to supervise the activities of state administration bodies.

According to the national council of national salvation [as heard], the latter is determined to ensure domestic calm, order and security for the people and the country, and to ensure normal functioning of the administration and economy. Profiteering and all law violations will be combated; persons found guilty of the aforementioned will be tried in accordance with a special procedure, at voivodship level. Measures have been taken to ensure appropriate supplies for the people.

All international treaties and conventions concluded by Poland remain in force. In accordance with the proclamation of the national council of national salvation, all public meetings are banned; the congress of culture and that of cooperatives, as well as other meetings scheduled to take place, have been suspended. The activities of trade unions and all organizations have been equally suspended.

In accordance with information supplied by some press agencies, extremist leaders of the Solidarity trade unions and of certain illegal, anti-socialist organizations have been arrested. Also arrested were Gierek, Jaroszewicz, Grudzdien, Szydlak and other persons responsible for mistakes committed in the seventies.

In his speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski requested social peace, normal functioning of the national economy, and reestablishment of the authority of state power bodies.

Proclamation Reported

AU131843 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] As reported by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland this morning broadcast a speech in which he announced that, following the deterioration of the domestic political situation, martial law had been decreed throughout Poland under a State Council decree and in accordance with the Constitution. Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that a Military Council of National Salvation had been established; its only function is to safeguard lawful order in the state and to create conditions for reestablishing order and discipline.

Military commissars have been appointed at all levels of the state leadership and at certain economic units to supervise the activities of state administrative bodies. Stressing that calling on army support must be and is of a temporary, special nature, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that within the process of building a new Poland a particular role is incumbent on the party and its members.

This morning the Military Council of National Salvation issued a proclamation which specifies that in the face of overt preparations for a reactionary coup and the threat of terror, this body is determined to ensure domestic calm, order and security for the people and country, and to ensure the normal functioning of the administration and economy.

The proclamation adds that measures have been taken to secure appropriate supplies for the people, against profiteering and all types of violations of the law. Persons found guilty of the aforementioned will be tried in accordance with a special procedure.

The proclamation emphasizes that all Poland's international treaties and conventions remain in force.

All meetings, marches and public demonstrations are banned for the duration of martial law. Trade union activities have been temporarily suspended. As of today, border traffic at the frontier crossing points of the People's Republic of Poland has been suspended. A night curfew was also decreed.

On the order of the Military Council of National Salvation and on behalf of Poland's national interests, a group of persons who threatened the state security has been preventively isolated. This group comprises extremists of the Solidarity trade union and certain illegal anti-government organizations. Persons directly responsible for mistakes committed in the 1970's were also isolated.

The Military Council of National Salvation, the proclamation states, wishes and intends to eliminate the danger of the state's fall and that of losing its sovereignty, to accelerate the process of overcoming the crisis, and to alleviate the difficulties which burden the living conditions of all citizens. Poland needs primarily more intensive, productive work, and ample and general citizen initiative; it needs calm. For the Polish people, the historic moment and the last chance have come to set their house in order with their own forces, states the proclamation in conclusion.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TIES WITH USSR DISCUSSED

AU121516 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 11, Academician Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, now in Moscow, met Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Science of the USSR.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between Academician Elena Ceausescu D. Eng., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and the president of the Academy of Science of the USSR.

The current stage and possibilities of developing and deepening the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the field of science and technology were discussed, the mutual wish being expressed to intensify it and raise its efficiency.

Ion Ursu also had interviews with representatives of the executive board of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the GDR, of the Ministry of Technological and Investment Development of Czechoslovakia, and of the National Committee for Technical Development of Hungary, when the results scored in the technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the respective countries as well as the prospects of further developing it were examined.

IONITA RECEIVES YUGOSLAV HYDROPOWER OFFICIAL

AU111511 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister of the government, today received Sandor Horvat, secretary for water management problems of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and chairman of the Yugoslav side in the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Hydrotechnical Commission, who is visiting our country.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides examined a number of concrete problems linked with completing hydrotechnical projects and with developing cooperation in the hydrological field between Romania and Yugoslavia.